THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME IX. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1876. NUMBER 49.

The Old Mill.

One hundred years the mill has stood;
One hundred years the dashing flood
Has turned the wheel with roaring sound,
Through foaming waters, round and round

One hundred years: and overhead
The same broad roof of blue is spread
And in the meadows, bright and green
The miller's children still are seen.

And thus the world is still the same;
The sunset clouds are turned to flame;
And while we live, and while we die,
The lark still carols in the sky.

And others rise to fill our place;
We sleep, and others run the race;
And earth beneath and skies above
Are still the same; and God is love.

The Absent One.

Oh, silence of the night, whose voice alone is sweet,
When hers is lost to me—
Mysterious ray that falls about the mossy feet
Of yonder shading tree—
Tell me if that her eye, when others soundly sleep,
Rekindles soft its sun,
And if my darling friend, while I my vigil keep,
Recalls the absent one!
When in the blue aloft the moon floods with her light
The forest and the sky—
What time the bells that to the vesper prayer invite,
Chime and vibrate and die—
Tell me if that her soul to their sweet harmony
Responds in unison,
And if to her that chime of peaceful melody
Recalls the absent one!

JOHN'S PROMISE.

An Incident of Western Pioneer Life.

Sumner was a mushroom city which had sprung up on the banks of a ravine that cut through the western bluffs of the Missouri. In a thicket of oak saplings, high up on the side of one of those bluffs, stood a hastily built house, sided with rough, upright cottonwood boards, a rusty stovepipe sticking through the roof; a small window, curtained by a scollop edged newspaper; and a white door taken from a sunken steamboat, whose nicely finished panels contrasted strangely with its surroundings, completing the exterior.

One pleasant May evening, just as the shrill whistle of a steamboat echoed among the hills, this door was opened by a pleasant young woman, who was followed by a crying child.

"Oh, Sammy, quit your noise; that's pappy's little man; see the great boat way yonder;" lifting him up; "don't you see? look right sharp now, close ag'in' the bank. Does Sammy want to go down town and see the big boat, and see pappy?" The willing feet toddled down the path; but the mother called: "Wait a bit, and mammy 'll pack Sammy;" and, tying on a pink sunbonnet, she took him in her arms and started down the steep, crooked path.

She reached the steep main street to find it filled with wagons that had been turned crosswise of the street, to rest the teams. But, edging her way close to the clay bank, she reached the river just as the steamer was leaving the wharf. The snorting of the engine and the shouting of the deck hands, together with the puffing of the mill near by, was too much for baby bravery, and Sammy's lip begun to quiver. Catching him in her arms, his mother sat down on a sawlog, saying: "There, there, honey, don't be afeared, be pappy's man, now."

The tide waves of the receding boat sunk lower and lower on the sand; the gay crowds that leaned over the guards grew indistinct, and she peered more and more eagerly in among the tall cottonwood trees on the opposite shore. At length four men came out of the woods, and, entering a skiff, started across the river. She watched the skiff anxiously, for it frequently disappeared between the waves which were raised by the strong south wind.

Four rough looking men, in red woolen shirts—for lumbermen did not pretend to wear coats except in the coldest weather—jumped out of the skiff, and, with boisterous laughter and rude jests, entered the mill. Presently one of them spies her and came toward her saying, boisterously: "Hoorah for you, Nancy! Whatever brought you'un down 'ere this time of evenin'! Mighty fine doin's, when you oughter be to home gettin' your old man a bite o' supper! Packed that young 'un down, too, I'll bet! Reckon you'd as well get back right quick, now!" He snatched the baby from her and tossed him on his shoulder, shouting: "Hoorah for pappy's man! Peertest boy in this 'ere town! Mighty proud to see his pap!" Poor Nancy! Her husband was drunk again.

She hurried up the street, pinning her deep sunbonnet more closely about her face, that the passers might not see the tears that would come. He had kept sober so long that she had hoped he would come home sober again. She had anticipated so much pleasure of meeting him, after his week's absence. How often she had thought of it in those long, lonely nights when she had only her child and her thoughts for company.

It took but a few minutes to put supper on the table. Then she sat down on the doorstep to watch for her husband, worrying all the time lest he let something happen to Sammy. When at last he came the effects of the liquor were wearing off, and he ate his supper and smoked his pipe in sullen silence. She could not eat a mouthful, but she dared not let the tears come, for she knew that it would make him angry. So she fed Sammy, laying her face on his little head once in a while, to force back the choking lump that kept rising in her throat. Then she hastened to rock him to sleep, lest his fretfulness should disturb his father.

The first peep of dawn found her busily preparing breakfast, for she knew that John wanted an early start. The sound of the coffeemill woke him from his heavy sleep, and he lay quietly watching her by the light of the dim lamp, as she moved quickly back and forth from table to stove; from thence to the little row of shelves, in lieu of a cupboard, setting on the dishes, watching the bacon, and taking the crisp corn dodger from the oven. "She is a dear, good wife," thought he; "what a scoundrel I was to make her feel so badly." He knew that he had been rough to her the night before. He wished that he could remember what he said. Of course he never got dead drunk, but he wished that he could forever let whisky alone.

His breakfast was just to his liking, and his wife as cheerful as if he was the best man in the world. He wanted to say something pleasant to break the awkward silence, but he did not know how to begin. He had an uncomfortable feeling that he ought to beg her pardon; but, being a man, of course he did not condescend to that. At length he begun by saying: "You was right peart about your breakfast this morning, Nancy."

"Oh, I allowed most likely you'd want to get off soon," she answered.

"Yes, Jones wants us there ag'in sunup. It's only a fifty-log raft; reckon we can get it down to Leavenworth ag'in the night train starts, and I'll get right on, and be back to Atchison afore day. Don't catch me foolin' away another day 'round that old fort."

"Oh, John! I'm so proud!"—she paused abruptly, for his eyes dropped with a look of conscious shame. What mood was he in? Would it do to speak then? He had shoved back from the table, and there was a serious, far-away look in his eyes, but nothing sullen or forbidding.

She went around, and dropping on her knees beside him, slipped her arms about his neck, saying: "Oh, John, I wish you'd promise me you'd never drink any more whisky."

"That's most too hard on a fellow; but I'll promise not to—not drink too much ag'in," he answered.

"But I'm afeard that wouldn't do any good."

"You talk like you thought I hadn't sense enough to stop when I've got enough, if I try," he exclaimed.

"Oh, John, don't talk so; you know you promised me that nigh onto a year ago; but you think you'll just take one dram, and then just one more, and afore you know it, it's too much. If you'd only promise me now that you'd never taste nary drop ag'in."

Still he kept his eyes steadily turned away from hers.

"Don't you mind, now," she went on, "how your mother said one time: 'I reckon, Nancy, you count John a mighty rough chap, but he's all right at the core'? and don't you mind how she used to pray for you in them old times? Don't you mind the evenin' we heard her prayin' down by the old spring? If she's watching you among the stars, how proud she'd be to hear you promise. And John," she continued, dropping her voice to a whisper, "I pray, too, sometimes. I have never told you, but I've been feeling right serious here of late. I've taken to readin' my Bible, and I've just made up my mind to live better'n I used to; and pray for you, too, and it seems like God hears me." And she laid her head on his shoulder to hide her tears.

His arms slipped around her, but he still kept his eyes turned stubbornly away from hers. At last, laying his face against hers, he spoke earnestly: "Yes, Nancy, I promise."

Presently, starting up, he exclaimed: "If I haven't stayed till plum daylight!"

"Oh, John! come and kiss baby afore you go, he looks so sweet. Sammy! Sammy! wake up, honey, and kiss pappy!"

"Bless his sleepy eyes! Pappy's little man! I'll bring him some candy when I come home ag'in."

All day Nancy went about with such a light, cheery heart as she had not carried in her bosom for many a day; singing snatches of old hymns, and thinking happy, hopeful thoughts of him who, all those long hours, was working his rudder against the strong current of the Missouri.

That evening the stars shone brightly down upon her, when she knelt by the little window, and asked God's blessing on her husband and his good resolutions.

But she was awakened, a few hours afterward, by a rush and confusion, a shower of glass and hail across her bed; and, catching her baby in her arms, she sprung up, frightened and bewildered. It was a terrible storm; one long to be remembered by all who felt its terrors. The deafening roar of the wind and hail almost drowned the loud thunder. A blinding flash of lightning showed the trees almost bent to the ground, and the house rocked to and fro like a cradle.

She suddenly felt a new, strange feeling, as if she was flying, floating, through the air. She thought that she was dizzy, and caught hold of the bed.

A terrible crash—she never knew how it all happened! Her baby's cries aroused her. The wind and rain chilled her through. She started to spring up, but something held her down. A shock of pain darted over her, and, putting out her hand, she felt a great beam lying heavily across her limbs. It seemed as though it was crushing her. Something struck her, then another, and another. How they stung? Oh! was her child unsheltered from that pitiless storm? His screams grew louder. Oh! she must reach him! She could see nothing through the thick darkness, but she knew that he was not far off. What if he, too, was fastened, crippled! She stretched her arms; every movement made her pain more excruciating. She strained every nerve, she could almost reach him. What if he was free and could come to her? "Oh, Sammy! Sammy!" she called, "come to mammy." The child ceased crying. She heard him move. His warm body touched her hands, that were groping in the darkness. She caught him in her arms and hugged him to her breast. She felt of his head, his arms, his feet; sound and whole. How thankful she was for that. But how those cruel nailstones must have bruised him. She rested him on the ground and crouched over him; she could move just enough for that. The frightened child ceased crying, and put his arms about her neck. If she could only find something to cover them from the storm. She reached around, but could touch only cold mud.

Oh! that terrible pain! She had almost forgotten it in her anxiety for her child. It grew more and more intolerable. It seemed as though the hailstones struck through into her brain. What if they killed her! Was she afraid to die? Visions of eternity, of the heaven of her faith, rose before her. Should she dwell with God and the angels forever? Was it possible that there would never be an end? No, she was not afraid of death. But her child, her husband—how could she leave them? Not yet! No, no, when life opened before her! She must live to help John keep his promise. God would spare her for that. How long would it be until morning? How could she bear the pain so long? Oh, it would be terrible if John should come and find her lying there, cold and stiff. John did love her, oh! so well. He had loved her so long. It seemed so many years since he first told her that he loved her; it was on the mountain side, in dear old Tennessee. How far away it seemed. How the sun shone and the birds sung. How dreamy and bewildered her thoughts were. How still the baby was. Yes, she could feel his heart beat. She no longer felt the pelting of the storm; had it ceased?

Her thought was answered by a rush of wind from a new direction. She felt the great weight lifting off from her. She was free. Then—something struck her.

* * * * * * *

The train went snorting into Winthrop just at daylight. John jumped off, and was the first to reach the ferry. He had never seen Atchison so quiet. With the exception of those who had crossed on the ferry, and a few early risers who were hurrying up the street, the town seemed asleep; but as he passed up the street he saw a man who was riding a mule coming down in great haste, who cried ont: "How d'ye, John?"

"Why, Jake!" he replied, "is that you? I allowed you was half way to Denver afore now."

"We started yesterday, but we had a powerful storm on the prairie out here last night. We chanced to be right near to a house and they let us in; but it sent our old wagons rolling over and over across the prairie, and our oxen all stampeded; I'm on the hunt of them now."

"It don't look like it had reached Atchison."

"No; I reckon it just took a streak."

John hurried on down the river. The road ran so near the bank that the steady swash of the water seemed under his feet. The birds were singing in the trees, and the sunshine came creeping down the bluffs overhead. How eager he was to get home that morning. His heart was full of new plans and new purposes. He could keep his promise, and he would; he would never make Nancy's heart ache again by breaking that promise. He stopped suddenly—had the storm reached Sumner? The tall buildings along the wharf were leaning roofless, one this way, another that, as if the wind, coming over the bluffs, had reached just low enough to unroof them. He hastened around the foot of the hill; there lay the brick hotel, the boast of the town, in scattered fragments on the ground, like a wasps' nest scattered by the housekeeper's broom. He looked around; three-fourths of the town lay in ruins. How was it with his home? He ran up the street until he could see where it stood. Gone! Not a vestige of it left. And his family? Perhaps they had escaped before the storm; perhaps. Scarce knowing what he did, he hurried to the nearest house that was yet standing, and without ceremony opened the door. There was no one in the room, but on a couch in one corner a white sheet "sunk to the still proportions" of two silent forms. Moved by some strange impulse, he turned back the covering that shrouded the faces—Nancy and the baby!

Shocked, stunned, he sunk on his knees and laid his face on that dear form. Who can describe, who can comprehend, the utter desolation of that hour? None but those who have felt it. Oh, the thoughts and memories that crowded upon him—many of them bitter, regretful thoughts. But there was one memory for which he was thankful: that he had not listened to the tempter which whispered to him yesterday, that it would be weak and unmanly to yield to her request.

They found him there an hour afterward, but he asked no questions, made no reply to their attempts at consolation, and they left him alone with his dead.

Cost of Making a President.

"The American people," said an English writer on our politics, "is perpetually voting for some election or other." Somebody, it might be added, has to bear the expense of these perpetual elections. Just what the expense is, in a general canvass like that which has just drawn to a close, it is difficult to estimate with any approach to accuracy; for there are no statistics extant upon the subject, and the politicians who plan and conduct campaigns are naturally reticent upon such matters. It is plain, however, that there must be a heavy outlay of money. The printing and distribution of campaign documents, the rental of public halls, the pay of stump speakers, the purchase of banners, torches, uniforms and other paraphernalia; the expense of postage and telegraphing—all these are necessary outlays, and when the extent to which they are carried throughout the country is borne in mind it becomes very apparent that the aggregate must be enormous. A paragraph has lately been going the rounds of the press, to the effect that the strenuous campaign in Indiana preparatory to the recent State election consumed ten million dollars. This is, of course, wild exaggeration, based upon a mere random guess. An estimate that seems to us not far from the truth places the average cost of a Presidential election at about one million five hundred thousand dollars for each of the great opposing parties, or a total of three million dollars. Accepting this as within the bounds of probability, it would seem that the expense of putting a President into the White House is fifteen times greater than the whole amount of salary paid to the incumbent during his term of four years. Calling the population of the country about forty millions this would be equivalent to a tax of seven and one-half cents a head for every man, woman and child in the United States. The maintenance of the court of France for the first year of the second empire was less than two cents per head of the population. It appears that the cost of making a President may be greater than that of keeping a prince.

The expense of our elections, however, are borne mainly by voluntary contribution. The burden falls chiefly on wealthy partisans who expect to share in some way the benefits ensuing from the election of their candidate. It takes the form of a tax only in the case of office holders, who are assessed for election expenses by the party in power. The burden touches the people remotely and indirectly, if at all, while in reality they derive an actual and immediate benefit. The various devices by which their sympathy and support are solicited awaken a more active interest in public affairs, and the masses thereby acquire the rudiments of political education, instead of remaining in apathy and ignorance of the condition of the country and the administration of the government. Great as the costs of our elections may be, they cannot be lamented as an unmitigated burden upon the people.—*New York Herald.*

A Town Inundated.

Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, was inundated on the night of the third and the morning of the fourth of October. On the third of October dark clouds begun to gather over the doomed city, followed by a furious wind, accompanied by a deluge of rain. Toward the dawn of the fourth the downpour begun to abate, and there was some prospect of its cessation; but at about eight A. M. the rain recommenced, without causing much alarm at first; but suddenly, from the direction of the Sierras, a dull, rumbling sound was heard, approaching every moment nearer, till at last an overwhelming flood of muddy waters, sweeping along in their headlong course great trees and masses of rock, burst upon the hapless city, penetrating into its inmost recesses.

The people of the city were at breakfast when the flood burst in upon them, rising almost instantaneously to a height of one or two yards in the houses. Don Florencio Arce, a comfortable merchant, tried to save his daughter, who was ill. He ran to the yard, but stuck fast in the mud; a wall fell and killed him on the spot, breaking both the legs of his daughter, who was rescued with great difficulty, but she died. The wife of Don Jesus Trinidad, another well-to-do merchant, trusted her life to a rope that had been tied across the street. But the rope gave way, and she was swept off by the flood, drowned before the eyes of her own husband and sons, who were helpless to save her.

On the morning of the fifth of October the flood had subsided, and the streets of Managua were once more, though not without some danger, passable. The victims are six men and women, and five or six children in the city, and seven big and little of both sexes in the Sierras.

A Wonderful Horse.

Startle, one of Robert Bonner's horses, recently trotted a quarter of a mile in thirty-two and one-half seconds. A noted horseman who witnessed the feat says: When all the facts are considered, the performance was certainly the most wonderful ever made. Startle accomplished the feat so easily, and finished so well within himself, that I was convinced that, great as was the performance, he was capable of readily accomplishing a still greater. Startle, in his physical conformation, is a marvel of power, and the fact that a horse of his size could draw a wagon a 2:10 gait under such unfavorable circumstances, and without any special preparation, stamps him as the most wonderful horse of the age.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

The Battle of Djanis—3,000 Servians Deserted—How the Wounded Prisoners Were Treated.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes: Thus they came on, and presently opened so fearful a rifle fire that the bullets fell around us all like hail. As yet our infantry were quiet; not a rifle was heard, and the foe was coming nearer to the semi-circular trenches of which I have before spoken. Suddenly there is a movement in the bushes, a sharp note from the Bugle, a rattle of bayonets and steel barrels, and then a little cheer. Our men are moving, the supports are taking the empty trenches, and the rest of each battalion is in the reserve lines. All at once such a fire pours forth as envelops you in smoke, and makes that still advancing column stagger. Yet only for a minute; there is a counter cheer and a rapid rush. Whirr! how the bullets fly past them; with what shrieks do the shells bound in! See, the Servians are standing still for a moment, firing yet, but coming no nearer to the mountain. Their line is gradually being fed, too, and they are extending every moment. It is only the fear of the shells and the bullets which makes them hesitate. Perhaps not only the fear, but rather the effect, for now they are failing fast, and without the aid even of a glass we can see that they are strewing the ground by hundreds or staggering away to die. Harder than ever is our fire, as theirs weakens, and more determined, too, are our men, for they now quit the outpost trenches and are advancing upon the bewildered enemy. Volley after volley from the foe fails to stop them; they leave many a comrade on the ground, but on they go, till at length the Servians, seeing their red fezes coming nearer and nearer, turn and fly, deserting 3,000 of their number, who will never see home in Russia or on the banks of the Danube any more. * * * Not one was there but might have been the hardy father of a numerous family. I did not see a boy among them. One in particular I noticed—and he was but a type of the rest—a tall, well made, broad shouldered warrior, who, having fought to his uttermost and received a wound in the stomach, had lain down upon the road to Derbent in hope of succor. Unhappily for him, friends were far away, and his comrades had hung in fanatic fashion, on rather hard a Circassian, who, having fallen into their hands, had been first tortured and put to death. I was looking at him as I rode by, wondering if he were yet alive, when, horrible to relate, there came upon the scene four Chirkessoes. They, too, had seen their hanging comrade, and they thirsted for blood. At this moment the wounded Servian raised his head and rolled his glassy eyes round in hope of descrying help. Down sprung a Circassian, and with a little dagger pierced the dying man through and through, cut off his right hand, and ripped him up as he lay upon the ground. Fortunately his end was near, and he expired; but even in death he was a handsome giant, this victim to the barbarous war which Russia has caused and waged.

Desecration of Lincoln's Tomb.

The attempted desecration of the tomb of the late President Lincoln is one of those stories which would seem to belong to imaginative rather than real crime. It is difficult to believe that even the worst of criminals would plan and endeavor to execute such a project. Had it succeeded the whole world would have regarded it with horror, and we may well believe that the expectation of a ransom with which the crime was planned would have led to the final detection of the criminals, even if they had succeeded in concealing their purpose until its accomplishment. The later developments in regard to the attempted desecration, says a letter from Springfield, Ill., shows that it was the consummation of a most determined and deep laid conspiracy, in which no novices in the criminal art were engaged. The community were at first so horrified by the discovery of the midnight attempt that they hastily jumped to a conclusion that something of either political or sectional significance attached to the crime; but it is now definitely known that the sole motive or object was the obtaining of a great ransom for restitution of the remains. The Lincoln Monument Association, composed of leading citizens of the State, have raised a large amount of money and erected a splendid monument which, with its fine surroundings, is the point of interest to all visitors here. It was conjectured by the would-be robbers that the association, the citizens of Springfield and the people of Illinois, as of the Union, would pay an immense sum to recover the body. It was to be another "Charley Ross" outrage, with much larger possibilities in the way of rewards.

Ex-Chief Elmer Washburn was called in to aid in the capture, which would have been complete, with conclusive evidence, while all were in the crypt, but for an unfortunate accident. As the detectives emerged from their hiding place, one hundred feet from the vault entrance, one of them in examining his pistol accidentally discharged it. The robbers instantly fled and disappeared in the wood, which is but a few rods distant. The names of the parties engaged are all withheld by the officers, who say they can be had when wanted, but they are alleged to be among the shrewdest managers of gigantic crimes on this side of the water. The first inkling of the affair was known in June last, the details having been overheard in a house in a Northern city, and was soon reported to parties interested here. Since that time Robert Lincoln and Hon. Leonard Swett, of Chicago, have constantly been on the alert, and by means of several fortuitous circumstances were able to prevent what certainly would have been a most horrible sacrilege. The monument is now closely guarded.

Did She Mistake.

She led Lim to a sofa, and in a deep bass voice called him her soul's idol, and inquired what his monthly income was. Seeing his gaze fixed on her boa constrictor-like mouth, she remarked: "Darling, I see you notice my large and beautiful potato trap; let me explain to you the reason of its unusual size. When I was quite a child I was playing on pappy's cellar door; it gave way; I was precipitated down into the basement, and caught by the mouth on a projecting meat hook, which ripped up my face and extended my mouth several inches." With his eyes full of sympathetic tears he rose from the sofa, and replied, as he made toward the door: "My angel, you are perhaps mistaken. Probably, in the excitement of that awful moment, you left your mouth down in the basement, and accidentally brought up the cellar. We shall meet again in a better world. Adieu."

STOPPED FOOLING.—At the opera house in Cincinnati, one of the attendants at a menagerie played a trick upon the elephant. He offered the animal a quid of tobacco, which was thankfully received. Within a quarter of an hour the young gentleman fell a victim to retributive justice. While he was standing in the center of a small group the elephant's trunk wound about him and tossed him into the air.

Tweed as a Fireman.

It is known that Wm. M. Tweed, whose case is now attracting so much attention, commenced his political career in New York as foreman of a fire company. "Big Six" was the name of the company and "Big Six" has been attached to Tweed's name ever since. A New York paper gives some incidents of this company, and of Tweed's connection with it. It says: Upon the occurrence of the Hague street explosion, at an early hour in the day, Tweed and his company were among the first to reach the scene of the catastrophe, and to them was committed the task of extricating the living and dead from the ruins. Faithfully and laboriously did they toil, remaining upon the ground all that day and night until three o'clock in the morning of the next, while the members of other companies retired after several hours of labor.

The term "Big Six," applied to the American engine, originated from the fact that at the time of the reorganization of No. 6 the city had caused to be constructed four engines of the Philadelphia pattern, two of the largest of which were assigned to reorganized companies, assuming the prefix "big" to distinguish them from their predecessors. Niagara company thus became known among firemen as "Big Four," and Americus as "Big Six." In this connection it is interesting to note the gradual and successive changes time and circumstances have wrought in the size and fashion of the engines used by our volunteer fire department during the last half century of its existence. Originally companies employed the primitive style of fire engine, destitute of the power of suction, yet furnished with a "goose neck," which term denotes a species of universal joint attached to the tube running down into the air chambers, to which joint could be screwed the discharge pipe, rendering it capable of being turned in any direction by the pipeman, who played directly on the fire from his station on top of the case containing the air chambers. To supply water for this machine the citizens were pressed into service, each house being by law compelled to keep hanging in the hall near the street a number of leathern buckets, inscribed with the owner's name. Upon an alarm of fire in the neighborhood, each householder tossed his collection of buckets into the street, to be picked up by passers-by hurrying to the conflagration. At the fire the bucket holders were formed into two lines, extending from the engine to the various town pumps in the vicinity, the one line to pass the buckets when filled to the engine, which had a box at the rear end to receive the water, and the second line to return the empty ones to the pumpers. After the fire was extinguished, the buckets were piled in a huge pyramid in front of the city hall, and on the morrow the park swarmed with colored servants in search of the property of their respective masters.

As the fire department had for many years exercised strong local political influence, and even claimed the office of register as a reward for the faithful service of a popular chief engineer, the foreman of "Big Six" naturally aspired to municipal representation of the ward in which he dwelt. Consequently he ran for the aldermanship of the Fourth ward, but was defeated. Chagrined at this untoward result, the company persuaded their foreman to remove from Vandewater to Rutgers street, and he was there placed in nomination for assistant alderman of the Seventh ward. His election laid the foundation of a prolonged political career, his influence speedily extending over the Congressional district, proven through his election as representative over Conrad Swackhamer, a prominent political leader, and editor of the *Democratic Review*. Only once was he defeated, and then in a contest for the aldermanship.

The Nail District of Birmingham.

On a murk winter's night, in the olden time, when the fires from the blast furnaces, and the lurid flames of some ignited pit mound, were all aglow, the music of the nailing hammers of Birmingham, England, might be heard all the country round. From the little huts or sheds, dotted here and there upon the broken landscape, with an utter absence of order or convenience, as though the mighty geological operations underneath had shaken them into the most unlikely places, the gleam of the hearth fires would shine from the open shutters, and the merry songs of the workers, male and female, sung at the very topmost pitch of their voices, might be heard a mile away. Up to ten or eleven o'clock at night would these sounds continue—no unusual circumstance in a district where labor never seems to rest, but where the roaring furnaces and the great rolling wheels go on unceasingly day and night. Through the open loophole, the whole art and mystery of nail making could be witnessed by any passer-by. The nailer would have the ends of three or four rods in the fire, and taking out the one which had been in longest, after a pull or two at the bellows to bring it to a welding heat, he would taper down the point upon his anvil, at the same time making a shoulder for the head. He would then hold it over a chisel or cutting punch, stuck upright at the side of his anvil, and, giving it one tap with his hammer, cut it halfway through, an iron stop in front of the punch giving him the exact guage for the length. He would then turn down the point of the half-severed nail into a steel instrument called a *bore* (the top of which formed a mold for the head), and twist it off, and then, with a few smart blows, he would beat it down until the head was spread out sufficiently, and assumed the required shape, the nail just turning from red to black as he gave it the finishing tap. As his rods got too short, he would weld or "shut" two of them together, and put a new rod in the fire; and so on, with the regularity of clockwork, probably, in a thousand nails, not one varying the number of blows upon each.

English Statistics.

The returns for 1874 show that sixty-nine of the 526,632 persons whose deaths were registered in England in that year were stated to be one hundred years old, or upward. These centenarians comprised sixteen men and fifty-three women; and the oldest were six widows, described as being 104 years old. Of the fifty-three women all but eight are registered as being widows. Among the whole sixty-nine there is only one who is styled a gentleman; one of the men is described as a pensioner, one woman as an annuitant, and another woman (one hundred years old) as a "ward in Chancery."

A Bright Omen.

Just as the long procession of people who had attended the last day of the Exhibition were slowly and reluctantly wending their way toward the exit gates of the Centennial grounds, the leaden clouds which had veiled the sky during the whole of the day were parted in the west and a glorious glow of sunset overspread the inclosure. The grand towers of the Main building were illuminated with golden light. Auspicious omen! May it bring in its train all the bright anticipations which it started instinctively in the minds of those who beheld it!

The Heat of the Sun.

At a meeting of the academy of sciences, Prof. Rose's naval experiments were discussed. A paper was read as follows: On no one of the unsettled questions of science is there so wide a discrepancy as in respect to the values set on the actual heat of the surface of the sun. Estimates have been furnished by Herschel and Secchi that place it at 10,000,000 deg.; by Ericsson at 4,000,000; and on the other hand, by French physicists of repute at a point a little over that of a blast furnace—say 1,500 degrees centigrade. This is a monstrous discrepancy for skilled experimenters. The difference in results depends upon the mode of working the problem, and the assumption involved. The large estimates come from following Newton's law that temperature increases as radiation does. The smaller estimates come from applying Dulong and Petit's law, in which temperature is a function of radiation; a function that reaches its practical extreme when it is pushed beyond a temperature of two thousand degrees.

Strange to say, the direct and simultaneous comparison of the sun's heat and that from terrestrial sources has not yet been made. As an approximate mode of inquiry, Prof. S. P. Langley determined to compare the light of the sun with that from the molten iron poured out of the Bessemer converter. The experiments were made at the Edgar Thomson steel works, where every facility was given. The galvanometer could not be used for measuring comparative heats, because that instrument is at once affected by the movement of large masses of iron in its vicinity. The Ritchie type of photometer was employed; Prof. Langley described its construction and merits. In using it he was placed under great disadvantage from the continuous changes in the position of the Bessemer converter. The heliostat arrangement to give a beam of the sun for comparison, had to be as continually shifted; the observer sat on a window sill in uncomfortable proximity to the furnace operations. The details of the experiment need not be given here. The first conclusion reached was that the sun's light, which turns the light from the molten steel into a black spot, must be at least fifty times the greater. Then the spectroscope was employed and the two rays compared. The steel rays were again blotted out. Hence the sun's rays must have been at least sixty-four times brighter. Next Prof. Langley made comparisons of the sun's rays with those from the flame above the converter, when the latter were at their brightest. This was a less difficult proceeding, and furnished more specific results. The photometric comparison could be made directly. It is admitted, however, that the flame light may not be quite so bright as that of the molten steel. The arrangement was somewhat like that of a camera obscura. It gave the image of the sun so accurately that sun spots could be easily examined; it also gave an exact representation of the furnace flame. Each was alternately superposed on the other. The conclusion is that the sunlight is at least 2,168 times brighter than the furnace flame. As the heat is presumably of the same relative order, the result is adverse to the law of Dulong and Petit. The actual heat of the sun is probably among the higher values that have been suggested.

Novelties in Millinery.

Glove kid is coming into use for bonnets, says Harper's *Bazar*. A very few have been imported, but they are preferred by Parisiennes to the finest felts or even velvet. One of pale rose pink has the fine rose kid drawn smoothly over the frame and trimmed with ostrich tips and gros grain of the same shade.

The Benoiton, or scarf of silk passed under the chin, is another novelty. This is a long width of soft twilled silk, either cardinal red, cream, or other shade of the trimming of the bonnet, and is in many cases bordered with fur. It is sewed to the back of the bonnet low down on the crown, is passed around to the front, muffling the neck, and is fastened on the left side. Silver fox fur or else marabout feathers trim the handsomest Benoitons. The square figured basket woven silks are also used for this purpose.

Some of the newest French hats, especially those of plush or felt, have an edge of fur that borders the face; gray and black furs are most used.

White plush, velvet, or soft felt hats chosen for dress by young ladies who dress richly. They have broad crowns, high but not pointed, are very short behind, and are trimmed around the crown with a plaited scarf. For face trimming is dark velvet of some becoming shade, or else a fringe of ostrich feathers very much curled. The newest French felts are of the *tilleul* shade, a greenish cream tint, trimmed with the same color, and contrasted with pale blue or with dark damask red. Cream colored felts have cardinal puffings under the brim, with many upturned loops of ribbon outside; the ends of the ribbon are also turned upward, and are cut into five or six sawteeth points. The pointed Mother Goose crowns and one sided bonnets have become so commonly worn that fashionable milliners are furnishing their customers with more quiet looking bonnets with broader crowns, or else regular capotes. Felt bonnets are very popular, notwithstanding the outcry against them made at the beginning of the season.

The Life of a Reporter.

I reported on a morning newspaper three years, says Mark Twain, and it was pretty hard work. But I enjoyed its attractions. Reporting is the best school in the world to get a knowledge of human beings, human nature and human ways. A nice, gentlemanly reporter—I make no differences—is well treated by everybody. Just think of the wide range of his acquaintanceship, his experience of life and society. No other occupation brings a man into such familiar social relations with all the grades and classes of people. The last thing at night—midnight—he goes browsing around after items among the police and jailbirds in the lockup, questioning the prisoners and making pleasant and lasting friendships among some of the worst people in the world. And the very next evening he gets himself up regardless of expense, puts on all the good clothes his friends have got, goes and takes dinner with the governor or commander-in-chief of the district, the United States senator and some of the upper crust of society. He is on good terms with all of them, and is present at every gathering, and has easy access to every variety of people. Why, I breakfasted almost every morning with the governor, dined with the principal clergyman and slept in the station house.

A reporter has to lie a little, of course, or they would discharge him. That is why I left it. I am different from Washington. I have a grander and higher standard of principle. Washington could not lie. I can lie, but I won't. Reporting is fascinating, but then it is so distressing to have to lie so. Lying is bad—lying is very bad. Every individual knows that by experience. I think that for a man to tell a lie—when he cannot make anything by it—is wrong.

Counting the Votes.

In 1865 Congress adopted a joint rule that if any member of either House should object to the certificate of the result of the Presidential election in any State, both Houses should withdraw and vote upon the question without delay, and unless both Houses concurred, the certificate should be rejected. But this rule has been repealed, and there is now no provision for the settlement of such a question, should it be raised. The result of the present election is so close, and the probability of some such question is so evident, that the first duty of Congress upon re-assembling will be to make provision for the contingency. The differing political sentiment of the Houses may make such action more difficult, but it should not seriously embarrass it. At present, if one House should protest against the result as declared, and withdraw, the validity of the election that might be announced would be questioned. The Constitution provides that the president of the Senate shall open the certificates, count the votes in the presence of the Senate and the House, and declare the result. This seems to imply the assent and acquiescence of both Houses, and the protest and non-concurrence of either might lead to confusion and trouble.

The rule of 1865 certainly exposed the country to some risks. If, for instance, the result in any election had depended upon New York, and objection were made upon the ground of fraud, but really for a mere party purpose, and it were sustained by a party majority in either House, the temptation would be very strong to raise a similar objection in the other House upon similar party grounds, and to sustain it in the same way and for the same purpose. The reception of the whole electoral vote was thus exposed to the whim of party spirit. It is assumed, however, by our system of government, that there are good sense and patriotism enough in the American people to curb the perils of unbridled party spirit, and the action of Congress, we have no doubt, will justify that faith. Some method might be suggested under which, if objection be made to any State return, the ground should be stated, and the question referred to a committee of equal numbers from both Houses. They should make a speedy report, and, in case of disagreement, they might call in the chief justice as arbitrator. The decision should be final. Any plan that could be devised would be open to objection. But friction and inconvenience and compromise would be very much better than any failure to determine.

The problem is not in itself difficult. Its solution demands only honest patriotism and loyalty in Congress; and if they do not exist there, the country is much more unfortunate than we believe. It is foolish for either party to insist at this time that the other is not willing to abide by the decision of the majority. If, for instance, the result of the election depends upon the vote of Louisiana, the sole question is, For whom were the majority of the votes in that State cast? Fraud can be assumed upon either side, and the assumption proves nothing. The previous action of the present returning board has indeed laid it under suspicion. But a careful survey of the canvass of votes by prominent representatives will satisfy the country. The declarations of the President were most admirable, and worthy of the chief magistrate. All that honorable Republicans and Democrats wish to know is the fact as it is.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Yankee vs. Jap.

Looking at the pottery in the Japanese bazaar, says a Centennial letter writer, I espied a flower pot which struck my fancy, and I inquired the price.

"Four dollaire," was the response of the youthful Jap.

The price suiting as well as the article, I determined to take it on my way out, and in the afternoon again approached the bazaar with that object. This time there was a leathery old Oriental in attendance, with a face like that of a wrinkled old monkey, who, being asked the price, answered:

"Eight dollaire!"

"No," I said, throwing up four fingers, "it was four dollars this morning."

The old heathen opened a mouth like a slit in a side of sole leather, and displaying a row of yellow fangs, ejaculated:

"Oh, noa, he is eight dollaire."

As I retreated, I noticed in the little garden which surrounds the bazaar the same kind of flower pot, in some of which were plants, and I tried the custodian of these, a sober, chestnut complexioned Jap.

"How much are those?"

"Six dollaire."

Again I explained they were four dollars in the morning, but was only answered by a quiet grin, and—

"Six dollaire."

Approaching the bazaar once more, I waited until the withered old swindler was called away for a few minutes, and then hailing the youngest and most amiable faced Jap I could select, I touched the flower pot and asked:

"How much?"

The youthful son of Japan picked it up, looked at it, trying to estimate its value, and then turning to me said, evidently at hazard:

"Four dollaire an half."

And I carried it off at the fourth price at which it had been offered me during the day.

A French Love Story.

Marie Gauthier, a rich heiress, between fifteen and sixteen years of age, who lived with her parents at St. Medard, was the object of many hopes among the eligible young men of the neighborhood. In addition to these, one especially ineligible sighed for the gilded beauty. His name was Theophile Parceau, his age eighteen, and his parents were humble cultivators of a small farm. His education had been good, but feeling that he could not hope to obtain the consent of the girl's father, he entered his household as a servant, with a view of daily being seen and heard by her. Within a month the heiress received his declaration and warmly responded to it, and the couple eloped.

Theophile had made a confidant of a young man, Jules Gatinaud, who was engaged to marry his sister, and seeking the couple in their retreat, he told them that the police were searching for them, and that there was no alternative but a temporary separation. He advised Theophile to escape, and offered to carry Mlle. Gauthier back to her father. Theophile acted upon his advice, but Gatinaud, instead of performing his promise, took the young lady to a wayside tavern, and thence, on the next day, to his father's house, and requested he said, was on a level with that of white abor in New England. An assistant forewoman in a factory in which 300 Chinese journeymen were hired, stated that twenty-three young women were also employed on uppers. They did not like to work with the Chinese, but starvation was the alternative. There were hundreds of unemployed white women in the city who would gladly take the place of the Chinese, and they could certainly work with greater rapidity.

On the Situation.

The London *Times* has a strong pro-Russian leading editorial article on the Eastern question. It first notices the slow progress toward an agreement about a conference and its basis, facts which are clearly not promising for its success, but declares that the worst symptom is a disposition to prescribe beforehand conditions incompatible with ideas of negotiation and compromise. It cites as thus inconsistent with the idea of a conference

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

—:o:—

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Dec. 7, 1876.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.

Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

Twenty-six years ago Daniel Webster, the great expounder of the constitution uttered these prophetic words:

"If the infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get power in their hands, "they will override the Constitution, set "the Supreme Court at defiance, change "and make laws to suit themselves, lay "violent hands on those who differ with "them in their opinions or dare question "their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood."—*Daniel Webster, March 7 1850.*

Just what the infernal Grant-Cameron-Kellogg gang is now doing—overriding the Constitution and setting the Supreme Court at defiance. If justice were meted out to these scamps there would be a demand for him.

The cremation—burning—of the body of Baron De Palm was to take place at Washington, Pa., last Monday. Scientific men, newspaper correspondents, and crowds of other curious ones intended to be present, and no doubt were, to witness the cremation.

Two of the republican legislators in South Carolina, disgusted with the military outrage to wrongfully count out the democrats, have joined the democratic members, thus leaving the Chamberlain house without a quorum. How the bayonet party will get over this short-of-a-quorum matter we are anxious to see. The democratic members met in one of the halls of Columbia, and organized and will undoubtedly swear in Wade Hampton, as Governor, who will certify to the Tilden electors, and have their vote sent to Washington, which will make two sets from that state, and leave congress to decide which is the rightfully elected set.

Fifty-five negroes make up the Republican House of Representatives in South Carolina. Rather much of a good thing.

The New York Herald thinks it is a significant fact that the three most trustworthy journalists from the north now in New Orleans, all three republicans and of excellent reputation for accuracy, unite in saying Mr. Tilden has an undoubted majority in Louisiana.

The situation in South Carolina will be found in another column—both Legislatures were occupying the House. The democratic members determined not to leave, with prospect of more republican members coming over.

From Washington comes intelligence that Secretary Fish has pronounced the bayonet policy wrong and unlawful and declared in cabinet meeting that the thing must stop. Cameron now says he did not give the army orders to proceed as they did and Gen. Ruger wants to back out and says his subordinates at Columbia misunderstood orders. We think Cameron and Ruger are lying and somebody is attempting to back out of the revolutionary proceedings.

Of the Democratic members in Washington a majority express confidence in a peaceful solution of the Presidential problem and in the inauguration of Mr. Tilden. They feel sure that the Radical scheme for counting in Hayes will meet with such a rebuke from the people, irrespective of party, that it will have to be abandoned. Some of the Southern members however, are very dispondent. They say that Tilden has been fairly elected, and if the North permits him to be cheated out of the Presidency it is no use to look to the South for assistance in another campaign. Such a result would so dispirit the Southern people that they could not be got to the polls again; "nor," said one, "would the Radicals, if they inaugurate Hayes, permit a solid South to stand in their way again." "The South would be Polandized and Irelandized, broken in spirit and bound hand and foot, it would be given up once more to carpet-baggers, sustained by Federal bayonets, and the people would be taxed out of house and home." While some think Grant has carried his revolutionary programme now as far as he will dare to go, others apprehend more extreme measures and greater outrages in the near future.

The supreme court of Vermont holds that Geo. H. Corliss is inelegible as an elector because he holds the position of U. S. Centennial Commissioner. A special session of the legislature will be called to order on election to fill the vacancy. Grant should teach the Vermont court a lesson about their business as he did the South Carolina supreme court with the point of the bayonet. But in South Carolina the thing was to prevent the right, and in Vermont it is to help Hayes. That's all. Might as well order soldiers to Vermont too.

"Gen." Harry White, greedy radical blatherskite, has turned up in New Orleans to help the rascally returning board count out Tilden. We would just as soon trust the Kellogg board as White. Harry went South during the war, to see, not to fight, and the rebs nabbed him for poking his impudent nose in other people's business, and penned him up for several months. If they now give the Pennsylvania blatherskite a sousing in the Mississippi it would about serve him right.

Wade Hampton is now homeless. Some weeks ago a project was started by the ladies of South Carolina to present him with a house, and liberal contributions were made for the purpose. On it coming to his knowledge he respectfully but emphatically declined acceptance, and the amounts were returned to the subscribers. He made his home with his sisters, but by the total destruction of their property, on Friday night, by the torch of an incendiary, Mr. Hampton is now without any fixed place of residence.

Will the republicans howl and cry liar, if any one should say that Wade Hampton's home was burned by republicans?

TO DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

Let no democratic club be disbanded. Let every local democratic organization be kept intact. The Presidential campaign is not yet ended. American liberty and republican government must be preserved.

Judge Dean, of Huntingdon county, was married on Tuesday week to Miss Bell, of Elizabeth Furnace, Blair county.

The man who owned the privilege of selling pop corn in the Centennial grounds paid $7,500 for it, and cleared $40,000.

CONGRESS.

Samuel J. Randall, democrat, of Philadelphia, was elected speaker of the House, at the assembling of congress on Monday.

The admission of the new members from Colorado will probably be objected to. Serious doubt exists whether Colorado can be consi lered a State and admitted by Congress to the Union. In the ordinary procedure Congress passes an Enabling act, admitting the State and declaring it within the Union. In order to permit Colorado to vote at the last election the Enabling act passed at the last session delegated to the President the power to admit the State, certain conditions being complied with. It is claimed that the power to admit being conferred by the Constitution complete upon Congress, no part of it can be delegated. In the opinion of Democratic Senators and Representatives, prima facie reasons exist for doubt in the matter and the rejection of Belford's certificate, but the course to be taken will not be decided upon till after further consultation of authorities and precedents. In the Senate, where the organization is perpetual, there will be little or nothing done to-morrow. The Republican Senators contemplate a caucus on Wednesday to decide whether they shall change their President protem and rearrange their committees.

There are two or three bills in course of preparation to be introduced at once to provide for a new mode of counting the electoral vote, also a Constitutional amendment to do away with the present electoral system. Mr. Morton intends to move his proposition early for a new electoral system of districts based on the popular vote.

Speaker Randall in accordance with a resolution passed by a two-thirds vote, appointed the following committee to go to South Carolina:

Messrs. Taylor of Ohio, Abbott of Massachusetts, Stenger of Pennsylvania Eden of Illinois, Jones of Kentucky, Philips of Missouri, Banks of Massachusetts, Lapham of New York and Laurence of Ohio.

The official returns of the six New England States have been figured up. The showing is a large increase on the vote of '72. In that year it was 519,270; it is now 666,993; a gain of 147,323, a trifle over 28 per cent. The Republican vote was 376,983, a gain of 39,451; the Democratic vote 289,830—a gain of 108,092. Thus while the Republican vote has increased about 12 per cent. the Democratic vote has increased about 60. Remember this was in New England. Apply the same increase to Florida and Louisiana, and they will be—as they are—overwhelmingly Democratic.

The Democratic Representatives in the South Carolina Legislature abandoned the capitol building on Monday, and resumed their deliberations in Carolina Hall. This move was in the interest of peace, Chamberlain had collected a hundred special constables, to eject Democratic members, and to prevent the bloodshed that would undoubtedly have followed such an attempt the whole body returned leaving the hall in the possession of the Congo Legislature. The purpose of the Radicals was to bring about a condition of affairs that would have necessitated the intervention of Federal troops and the Democrats were determined no excuse should be given for such interference.

"STOP THIEF!"

[New York Herald, Ind. Rep., Editorial.]

South Carolina furnishes the "doubtful States" sensation for to-day. The Supreme Court of the State yesterday issued an order to the State Board of Canvassers commanding them to certify to the election of the members of the Legislature as appeared from the face of the returns, leaving the judicial functions pertaining to the status of the individuals appearing so chosen to the legislative body. The order also called on the Board to show cause why they should not revise the aggregations of votes for Presidential electors—which were founded on the reports of the county canvassers—by comparing them with the precinct returns also in their possession. This was calculated to give the Democrats hopes of reaching a result favorable to their calculations. By a sudden stroke, however, the Canvassing Board cut their way out of the legal net by issuing certificates to the Hayes electors and to the Republican members of the Legislature, throwing out the vote of Edgefield and Laurens counties on the ground of fraud and intimidation. The Board then adjourned without day, pleading that by the law they must decide within a period which expired yesterday. This is very sharp practice. If the Supreme Court cannot support its authority, which the Board have defied, the vote of the State must be counted for Hayes. The throwing out of two Democratic counties gives the State and the Legislature, which carries a United States Senatorship with it, to the Republicans. The audacity of this act betrays great desperation. If undone in the course of justice it will stand as a monumental infamy. Even if the Court fails to reach the Board the electoral vote of the State will be little better than stolen goods, which will taint the receiver as well as the sharp practitioners who purloined it. Can the Republican party afford to take its first instalment from the doubtful States with the highest judicial tribunal of South Carolina crying, "Stop thief!" after its nimble carriers?

THE TWO LEGISLATURES IN THE SAME HALL.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 30.—The House of Representatives met this morning at 12 o'clock. The Democratic members having adopted a new modus operandi, had divided themselves into knots of three and four men and at different times succeeded in effecting an entrance to the lower part of the State House. Having all collected within the building they proceed to the Hall of Representatives, where they were met with some resistance, but finally were all admitted, even the members from Edgefield and Laurens. At last these delegations had succeeded in taking their seats and they are determined to keep them unless forcibly ejected by federal authority. Mr. Wallace, the Speaker-elect of the legally constituted House, advanced to the rostrum and took the chair, while Mr. Mackey sat at his side in another. Both claim to be the legal Speaker of the body before them. If a Democrat attempted to speak, a Republican would rise and address the Republican Speaker at the same time the Democratic member was addressing the Speaker of his House, both continuing their harangue in a loud tone of voice, seeming to endeavor rather to drown each other's voice than to produce any impression upon the body they were addressing. Of course the decisions of the Chair amounted to nothing, inasmuch as the decision of the Democratic speaker was disregarded by the Republicans, and vice versa. Notwithstanding the intense excitement and confusion naturally attending such a disordered state of affairs, there was no display of bad temper, and everybody seemed amused and good natured.

Late in the day General Ruger informed the Democrats that after noon to-day the Democratic members from the disputed counties of Laurens and Edgefield would be excluded from the hall. This has occasioned great excitement, and it is feared will lead to trouble.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

FEDERAL TROOPS INVADE THE STATE HOUSE.

GOVERNMENT BY THE BAYONET.

An article from the Pittsburg Post, of 29, gives a full history of radical despotism in South Carolina: The great crime of the Lonisiana Legislature, on the 4th of January, 1875, by Federal bayonets, was repeated yesterday in South Carolina, under circumstances more humiliating to a free people, and fully as subversive of the principles of Constitutional Government. The story is a brief one, but pregnant with danger.

The State House at Columbia was occupied at an early hour yesterday morning by United States troops, "who stacked their arms around the Washington statue." Sentinels were posted, and ingress or egress only secured through the intervention of "the corporal of the guard." The Democratic members of the House, 64 in number, headed by the members from Edgefield and Laurens counties, claimed admission on certificates of election taken from the records of the Supreme Court, certified by its clerk under the great seal of the Court. Bayonets were interposed, and the members notified they could only be admitted on a pass from Dennis, U. S. Marshal, a partizan of Chamberlain, or from one Jones, a negro clerk of a former Legislature, or from Haynes, Secretary of State, under condemnation by the Supreme Court, and only released from prison on Monday by the intervention of Judge Bond. It thus appears that while Grant transferred the control of the troops to Chamberlain, the latter distributed it among his servile tools, black and white. Can a more pitiful degradation be imagined for the United States army?

The Democratic members of course, withdrew from the Capitol. They sought no conflict with Federal bayonets. They bowed to superior force interposed to prevent the discharge of duties confided to them by their people.

"In protesting against the barefaced usurpation," they say in their narrative of the treasonable outrage, "this trampling on the laws and Constitution of the State, this defiance of the highest tribunal of the State, it is our purpose to offer no resistance to this armed intervention, but to make our solemn appeal to the American people without distinction of party. Our veneration for law, our respect for the Supreme Court, and the usages of all legislative assemblages forbid our participation in such unprecedented and revolutionary proceedings."

The compulsory departure of the Democratic legislators from the State House, was witnessed by thousands, but there was no attempt at violence. There was deep feeling of course. Where in the Union will there not be, when ever or wherever this damning outrage and usurpation, is spoken of? General Hampton, the honestly elected Governor of the State, and a noble, gallant and patriotic gentleman, was requested by the officer in command of the troops, to address the multitude surrounding the capitol, and ask their dispersal. He did so in conciliatory words, advising them to patience under extraordinary provocation, and warning against the commission of a single act of turbulence or violence. The crowd promptly acted on the advice, and left the military in quiet possession of their laurels. So far as we are advised there was not an act of violence in Columbia yesterday. What a commentary on Grant's concentration of troops, on the cowardly Chamberlain's appeals for bayonet protection, on the transfer of the troops to the control of negro partizans?

The purpose of Grant, Cameron and Chamberlain was to provoke a conflict. What cared they if the Capitol had been deluged in blood? It would have been a point gained. Their scheme was to "fire the Northern heart."

It is but a step from the terrible to the ridiculous and this we have in the proceedings of the Radical Legislators remaining after the Democrats had been excluded by the bayonet process. There are in the South Carolina House of Representatives, 124 members. The Democrats numbered 64, leaving 60 Radical members; but one of their number, disgusted by the use of force in excluding the Democrats, seceded and joined the Democratic members organizing elsewhere. This left but 59 Radicals in the hall—fifty-six negroes and three white men. They decided that they had in the 59 present a quorum, and proceeded to organize by electing a negro Speaker and negro clerks. A grain of common sense suggests that a legislative quorum of 124 legislators is 63; but the rump installed by Grant cared little for that.

We are much mistaken if this outrage at Columbia does not stir the American heart, as did Phil Sheridan's New Orleans exploit. It is part of the plot devised at Washington to steal three States from Tilden and count Hayes in by force, fraud and forgery. All the attendant circumstances show this, especially the activity shown by United States officials under orders from Washington. Judge Bond's presence at Columbia—his conferences with Chamberlain and his release of the Returning Board, by an illegal and arbitrary stretch of power,—are proof of it. Congress meets next week, and it will be the first and most imperative duty of the House to take measures to unravel the villiany.

The news created a profound sensation in Pittsburgh yesterday afternoon, and the public mind was much agitated by lying bulletins posted by some of the Radical newspapers; but as the truth was made manifest, there were universal expressions of admiration at the moderation shown by the people of Columbia and the Democratic Legislators.

MR. FISH CALLS A HALT.

THE BAYONET ORDER REVOKED.

A Cabinet Conference That Resulted in the Triumph of Law Over Military Usurpation—"I Can go no Further With You, Mr. President."

Special Dispatch to the Times.

WASHINGTON, December 1.

The result of to-day's Cabinet meeting is the talk of the town to-night. Cameron's order authorizing Ruger to interfere with the civil authority of South Carolina is virtually rescinded, and every one is asking how it came about. As near as can be ascertained, it was Secretary Fish's work. The Cabinet meeting was long, and the topic under discussion was the situation in South Carolina, what had been done and what should be done about it. Grant and Cameron wanted to fight it out to the end. Indeed it is rumored that all the troops recently brought here are under orders to be ready to start at a minute's notice for South Carolina. To the astonishment of Grant and Cameron, Mr. Fish demurred and said he could not go further with the President in this direction. A long conference ensued. Mr. Fish is almost the only man whose opinion the President heeds, and the former after much argument and remonstrance, persuaded the President not only to give up his idea of pushing the matter further but also to take a backward step and tell Secretary Cameron to instruct Ruger that the soldiers were in South Carolina for police duty only, and must not interfere with the Legislature. It is rumored from one end of the street to the other here to-night that Mr. Fish threatened to resign before he could accomplish this, but protracted search fails to find any official confirmation of the rumor. The Cabinet officials are dumb as to what did actually occur. Secretary Cameron, however had to eat crow and do as he was ordered, which he has done, putting as much of the odium as possible on General Ruger. Of the result accomplished there is only one opinion among the many members here to-night, viz., that it was the wise thing to do—a clear triumph of the civil over the military authority—a triumph at which all patriotic men must rejoice. While the Cabinet meeting was in session the following dispatch was received from Columbia by Congressman Lamar. Preparations were made at once to act on the suggestion contained, but before such action could be taken the result of the Cabinet meeting was learned. The dispatch explains itself:

Columbia, December 1, 1876.—To Hon L. Q. C. Lamar, Washington: Have the President, Secretary of War and Cabinet waited on immediately by our friends. Let them state that absolute quiet prevails here and in the House, where both bodies are in session. If General Ruger interferes it will be without a shadow of excuse. Republicans are expressing on the floor of the House their disgust with the revolutionary proceedings of their party. Press these points, and let the country know the real state of the situation. J. B. GORDON
WADE HAMPTON

DEFAULTING COLLECTOR SENTENCED.

St. Louis, Mo., December 1.—Chas. B. Wilkinson, defaulting United States Revenue Collector at St. Joseph, Mo., received sentence in the United States Court, at Jefferson City, to-day, of two years in the Penitentiary and payment of the amount due the Government, about $8,000.

Grant may as well pardon him as he did the whisky thieves.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

BY HON. CHAS. R. BUCKALEW.

That the voters of the several states might properly be allowed in form as well as in fact to vote for candidates for President and Vice President, and electoral colleges be dispensed with, is an opinion now pretty generally entertained; but there has been no common or general agreement upon an amendment to the Constitution of the United States by which this object shall be accomplished.

The proposition that there shall be a direct vote by the people throughout the country for candidates, a consolidation of the votes cast into one general return, and a majority or plurality rule applied to such return to determine the result, is quite out of the question. In addition to the strong objections which lie against it when presented upon its merits, we have to consider how impossible its adoption is in view of the strong interests opposed and which will remain opposed to it. Fully two-thirds of the states would lose a portion of the power which they now possess in presidential elections by accepting it, inasmuch as it furnishes no substitute for the representation of states in the electoral colleges. Representation by senatorial electors constitutes at present from one fourth to two thirds of the voting power of each of no less than twenty-one states in the presidential elections, and it is idle to suppose that they will surrender it without an equivalent. It follows that congress will not pass a two-thirds vote in each house, nor three-fourths of the states adopt, this particular popular vote plan for presidential elections.

The plan of single electoral districts, either for the choice of electors or to cast electoral votes, has the the sanction of some distinguished names—Hamilton and Benton among them. But a plan which was plausable, in 1804, or in 1830, may appear intolerable in 1876, and invite instant rejection. And such is the plan. For we see at a glance that it would introduce shameful gerrymandering into every state of the Union; would whenever districts were made to inflame the greed of one party and the discontent of another and would often work flagrant injustice in our future elections. We know much more about the iniquity and evil of gerrymandering than was known a generation or two ago, and in making constitutional changes we must seek rather to extirpate than to increase them. There are other objections to this plan of electoral districts, but the one mentioned should suffice.

But few words need be expended upon a third possible popular vote plan for Presidential elections to wit: That the voters in each state shall vote directly for president and that candidates having a plurality of votes upon the returns shall have assigned to the them electoral vote of the state without the intervention of an electoral college. But such a change, if the details of it were worked out and arranged, would be mostly a change of form and not of substance, and would not reach any mischief or evil of the existing plan of election. All tho serious defects and dangers of that plan would remain untouched. To reach them we require a change much more thorough and effectual.

And here we reach what we suppose to be firm ground. So far the discourse has been objective and introductory. We may now advance to the proposition had in view from the outset, and will be prepared to comprehend and to judge it. It is this: That in each state candidates for the the Presidential and Vice Presidential offices shall receive electoral votes of the states in proportion to their popular vote therein. In other words, retaining electoral votes to each state as now allowed by the constitution, but dispensing with electoral colleges, the people shall themselves bestow the electoral votes of the state in just proportion upon the candidates of their own choice, in the very act of polling their own votes, and all that will remain to be done will be the execution of their will by means of proper returns and a legal announcement of the result.

WILL HAYES GIVE PLACE TO GRANT?

[Special dispatch to the World.]

Washington, November 30.—The story that a movement would be made by the Republicans to transfer the electoral vote from Hayes to Grant has again taken life here, and was freely commented on to-day by members of Congress and others who had heard Republicans of note speak of such a contingency. It is asserted that Hayes cannot be relied on by the party as Grant, who is in a position from what he has already done to continue himself by force in office. It is every day more evident here that Grant, Patterson and Don Cameron are managing the Republican campaign in the contested States.

Cincinnati, Dec 1.—A negro named Crutch was hanged by a mob in the woods near Nicholsville Ky, last night, for attempting an outrage upon the wife of J. S. Cogar (white) yesterday.

VICTORY!

Tilden has a majority of over a quarter of a million on the popular vote, and an honest majority of the electoral vote which the Grant-Cameron-Kellogg gang would like to steal from him.

THE CHAMBERSBURG ROBBERS.

Further Particulars of the Flight—Rolland Chased to Altoona.

Chambersburg, November 30.—Before the respective bars of Justice and Bacchus, at home and on the streets, the Rolland escapade has been the exciting topic of discussion. Where the blame lies it is no easy question to determine. Sheriff Sweny says everything was safe when the two guards went on duty, and the guards say that the preparations were all made on Sunday afternoon. The Valley Spirit, in its next issue, will contain an affidavit in which the custodians will swear their ignorance and their sleepiness in no uncertain language. The illustrious burglar left a polite note for the Sheriff, in which he stated that his bondsmen had gone back on him, and that it was with feelings of sadness mingled with gladness that he hied away to more congenial climes. The first intimation of the route of escape came in a letter to the Sheriff on Tuesday morning, and acting on this clue ex Sheriff Greenawalt started in pursuit. At the time of our writing the chase has been made as far as Altoona. Rolland went in a northwestern direction from here, giving a man fourteen dollars to carry him across the mountains into Amberson valley. Thence he went through Doylesburg and Concord across the second range of mountains to Orbisonia, at which place he jumped a freight train near Mt. Union and was ejected from it, and at eleven o'clock Tuesday he was last seen making his way toward Altoona on foot. Mr. Greenawalt reached Altoona last evening and telegraphed in all directions a description of his eagerly sought for prey, but was about twenty hours behind him. Detectives in Chicago are on the lookout.

RUSSIAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

London, December 1.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the Times says: "An order which is in preparation for calling out all Russians under fifty years of age is regarded as proof that the government is preparing for all contingencies, and has depressed the St. Petersburg bourse."

THE WEATHER SOUTH.

Memphis, December 1.—To-day was the coldest of the season; maximum of thermometer, 50.

New Orleans, December 1.—This was the coldest day of the season. Mercury ranged from 32 to 42.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Magazine has attained in its one quarter century and more of existence to that point where it may be said of it, in the words of Mr. Johnson, "it is vain to blame and vain to praise." The lustre of its long ago attained reputation has increased as the years have passed, and its verve is as bright if not brighter than at any time since the golden hue of prosperity settled around its later and best years.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Harper's Monthly is marked by the same characteristics which gave it circulation from the first with the better class of readers. It combines reading matter with illustrations in a way to make clear and vivid the facts presented, developing the truth so that even the eye of the ignorant are never inserted.—Chicago Journal.

Terms:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

Harper's Weekly, one year.....$4 00
$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00, postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Volumes of the Weekly commence with the Numbers for January and December of each year. Subscriptions may commence with any number. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the first number of the current volume, and back numbers will be sent accordingly.

A Complete Set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 53 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 50 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents, by mail, postpaid.

A Complete Analytical Index to the first Fifty Volumes of Harper's Magazine has just been published, rendering available for reference the vast and varied fund of information the periodical constitutes. It forms a perfect illustrated literary cyclopedia. 8vo, cloth, $3 00. Half Calf, $5 25. Sent postage prepaid.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.
Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—"The best, cheapest, and most successfully Family Paper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

Harper's Weekly should be in every family through out the land, as a purer, more interesting higher toned, better illustrated paper is not published in this or any other country.—Commercial Bulletin, Boston.

The Weekly is the only illustrated paper of the day that in its essential characteristics is recognised as a national paper.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The leading articles in Harper's Weekly on political topics are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—Examiner and Chronicle N. Y.

The Weekly has to a still larger degree distanced all competitors as an illustrated newspaper. Its editorials are among the most able of their kind, and its other reading matter is at once learned, brilliant, and amusing. Its illustrations are abundant, and of rare excellence.—Christian Advocate, N. Y.

Terms:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

Harper's Weekly, one year.....$4 00
$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00, postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Volumes of the Weekly commence with the year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of his order.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Indexes to each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.
Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSLRATED.

Notices of the Press

For strictly household matter, and dress Harper's Bazar is altogether the best thing published. To take it is a matter of economy. No lady can afford to be without it, for the information it gives will save her very much more money than the subscription price, besides giving the household an interesting literary visitor.—Chicago Journal.

Harper's Bazar is profusely illustrated, and contains stories, poems, sketches, and essays of a most attractive character. * * * In its literary and artistic features, the Bazar is unquestionably the best journal of its kind in the country.—Saturday Evening Gazette Boston.

Terms:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

Harper's Bazar, one year.....$4 00
$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar to one address for one year, $10 00; or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00: postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Volumes of the Bazar commence with the Number for January and July of each year. Subscriptions may commence with any number. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the first number of the current volume, and back numbers will be sent accordingly.

A Complete Set of Harper's Bazar, now comprising Eight Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $16 00. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $2 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Copies for $2 00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Volumes of the Bazar commence with the year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of his order.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Nine Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $6 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid on receipt of $1 00 each.

Indexes to each volume sent gratis on receipt of stamp.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.
Address HARPER & BROTHER, New York.

COLONEL MACKENZIE'S VICTORY.

173 Lodges Destroyed, Twenty Five Indians Killed and 500 Ponies Captured.

Chicago, December 1.—The official report of Colonel Mackenzie, Fourth Cavalry, was received at Military Headquarters here to-day. It says that about noon on the 24th of November, while marching in a southwestern direction towards the Sioux Pass of the Big Horn Mountains, five advance scouts met him and reported that the main camp of the Cheyennes was about fifteen or twenty miles distant. About sunset the command began moving towards the hostiles, reaching the village after daylight, completely surprising the Indians and compelling them to vacate the village suddenly and taking refuge in a ravine. After a brisk fight, lasting an hour, and skirmishing till night, they capitulated. The entire village, consisting of 173 lodges, with all their contents, were destroyed; five hundred ponies captured and twenty five Indian bodies found. It is almost certain that much larger number were killed. Five soldiers and one officer were killed on our side, and twenty five wounded, besides one Shoshone scout belonging to us. Fifteen cavalry horses and four horses of the Indian scouts were killed.

THE SIOUX WAR.

Further Details of the Late Battle.

New York, November 29.—A dispatch dated in the field, November 25th, via Fort Fetterman 27th, gives the following additional particulars of General Mackenzie's fight on the 25th:

The hostile Indians had been having a war dance all night, and were not taken by surprise by the attack, which was made at sunrise. The village was located in a canon running nearly north and south. It contained about two hundred lodges, with perhaps five hundred warriors. General Mackenzie's fighting force numbered nearly one thousand men. Most of the enlisted Indians behaved well at the start, but after the first heat of the charge very many of them relapsed into apparent indifference to everything except plundering the abandoned tepees of the Cheyennes and trying to run off with the horses. About twenty Indians that can be counted were killed, and doubtless many more have fallen behind the rocks. About five or six of our horses have been killed.

LIFE, GROWTH, BEAUTY.
LONDON HAIR COLOR Restorer.

LONDON HAIR COLOR Restorer.

Not a dye; makes harsh hair soft and silky; cleanses the scalp from all impurities, causing the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin.

Can be applied by the hand as it does not stain the skin or soil the finest linen. As a Hair Dressing it is the most perfect the world has ever produced. The hair is renovated and strengthened, and natural color restored without the application of mineral substances.

Since the introduction of this truly valuable preparation into this country, it has been the wonder and admiration of all classes, as it has proved to be the only article that will absolutely without deception, restore gray hair to its original color, health softness, lustre and beauty, and produce hair on bald heads of its original growth and color.

This beautiful and fragrantly perfumed article is complete within itself, no washing or preparation before or after its use, or accompaniment of any kind being required to obtain these desirable results.

HERE IS THE PROOF
OF ITS
Superior Excellence.

Read this Home Certificate, testified to by Edward B. Garrigues one of the most competent Druggists and Chemists of Philadelphia, a man whose veracity none can call in question:

I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "London Hair Color Restorer," which restored my hair to its original Color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is harmless, as its application is free upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Edward B. Garrigues, druggist, Tenth and Cootes St., who can also testify that my hair was quite gray when I commenced its use.

MRS. MILLER, 730 North 6st. Phila.

Dr. Swayne & Son, Respected friends:—I have the pleasure to inform you that a lady of my acquaintance, Mrs. Miller, is delighted with the success of your "London Hair Color Restorer." Her hair was falling rapidly, and quite gray. The color has been restored, the falling off entirely stopped, and a new growth of hair is the result. E. B. GARRIGUES,
Druggist, cor. Tenth & Coates, Phil.

'London Hair Color Restorer & Dressing.'

Has completely restored my hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and caused a rapid and luxuriant growth.
MRS. ANNIE MORRIS,
No. 616 North Seventh St. Phila.

Dr. Dalton of Philadelphia, says of it: 'The London Hair Color Restorer is used very extensively among my patients and friends, as well as by myself. I therefore speak from experience.

75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Address orders to Dr. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Penn'a., sole Proprietors.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Saved His Life.

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CURES ON RECORD:

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity, to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your "COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY," and SARSAPARILLA and TAR PILLS." I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat; my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything I used in the shape of medicine was rejected; spit different times a pint of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. At this time you recommended the use of your Syrup and Pills, which immediately began to soothe comfort and allay the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me. Any person doubting the truth of the above statement, will please call, or address me at the factory, or at my residence.

EDWARD H. HAMSON,
No. 1533 Germantown Road Philadelphia, Foreman at George Sweeney's Pottery, Ridge Road, below Wallace, Philadelphia. Be very particular to ask for

DR. SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF
WILD CHERRY.

The most effectual remedy known for the
Throat, Breast and Lungs.

This valuable Medicine is prepared only by
Dr. SWAYNE & SON,
330 North Sixth St. PHILADELPHIA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

New FIRM—New Enterprise—NEW GOODS.

Isaac D. Boyer

(SUCCESSOR TO B. F. PHILIPS.)

AARONSBURG, PA.

We have just returned from the Eastern Cities, where we purchased at CASH PRICES, a full line of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,
NOTIONS, QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
WILLOW WARE,
and a general variety of MERCHANDISE.

We do not deem it necessary to state prices here, but invite you to come and see us and we will convince you that we have as fine a lot of goods and sell as cheap as any house in Centre county. nov 16y

GRAIN ELEVATOR

SHORTLIDGE & CO.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Have erected a new GRAIN ELEVATOR on their Coal Yard and are buying grain

AT THE HIGHEST PRICES,

in cash on delivery, for

WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

Unloading is done more easily and more promptly than any other place in town which makes the NEW ELEVATOR the most desirable place to sell grain.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines. Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

DEALERS IN

CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,

which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertiliser as an other plaster.

OFFICE AND YARD

NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

—We would esteem it an especial favor if every friend of the Reporter would send us the name of at least one subscriber, with the Cash—for three months, 50 cents; six months $1,00, and one year $2. Reader, won't you try and do us this little favor, and will repay you by improving the Reporter. Send us the names of six new subscribers, with the Cash, and we will send you the Reporter one year free.

J. ZELLER & SON

DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c. &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes always kept. may 31, 72.

BUY YOUR DRUGS FROM RANKIN'S

Drug Store,

(NEXT DOOR TO THE DESCHNER GUN STORE.)

FRESH AND CHEAP.

Apr. 29

Henry Reinhart.

WOODWARD.

UNDERTAKER.

Coffins of all styles made on shortest notice. Undertaking strictly attended to o-Charges reasonable. 17 aug v.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Sam'l Keller, late of Potter twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH KELLER,
9 nov 6t Adm'r.

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY DEC. 7. 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 898, I. O. of O. F. meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. F. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. W. R. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us Items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of five new Subscribers, with the *cash*, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c.

☞ Subscribers to the REPORTER, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

—Hunters are meeting with good success at deer shooting thus far, this fall.

—Mr. Samuel Farner, of this place, left for the oil regions last week, to contract for work. Success to him, he is an experienced carpenter.

—C. C. Keller, of this place, has returned from his recent trip to Virginia. He purchased 150 acres of land, a part of Wm. Zeigler's tract near Farmville. He intends moving upon his tract in the spring.

—A festival will the held in the Academy hall, Pine Grove, for the benefit of the M. E. Church, of that place, on 25, 26, 27 and 28 inst. Oysters, ice cream, fancy work, etc., to be sold. Music by the band.

—You may count out president, and governors, and sich, said a farmer the ether day, but, with a wink in his eye, he went on and said, you can't count out Sechler for selling the best groceries in the country.

—A state law makes it the duty of road supervisors to erect signboards at the intersection of all roads in their respective townships. The penalty for neglect is ten dollars and costs.

—Hotel keepers should remember that unless they keep copies of the act posted up conspicuously in each room they cannot avail themselves of the new law to protect them against dead beats.

—DEDICATION.—The new United Brethern church near Nittany Hall, on Millheim circuit, will be dedicated on the 31st of December next. Rev. J. J. Glossbrenner, of Virginia, one of the Bishops of the church, will officiate, assisted by Rev. J. Walker of Altoona, Pa., P. E.

—Newman will sell you a hat for 75c, that will cost you $1.00 at other stores. Try Newman and be convinced that he sells cheaper than anybody else in the county. tf

—A COMPLIMENT.—Our Assistant Law Judge has been holding Court at Huntingdon. The editor of the Monitor alluded to him last week as follows:

"Judge Orvis of Bellefonte, is holding our Court this week, in the absence of Judge Dean, and is winning golden opinions from all classes of our people. His coolness and self-possion; the clearness of his instructions to the jury; the fairness and promptness of his rulings, and his uniform courtesy to the members of the Bar, mark him as a Judge. His praise is on all tongues, and we will be glad to welcome him here again."

—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or common cold in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the lungs. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup affords instant relief. Price 25 cents.

—An oriental traveler describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer landed on a beach which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and the merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels, with their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transport the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxes marked 'Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.,' showing that they contained medicines and whence they came. These with other goods were hoisted on the backs of camels, for transportation to Antioch. Thus the skill of the West sends back its remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit those eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna."—Windsor (Vt.) Chronicle.

—Last week was wintery all through. The ground is frozen, and in good order for a bed of snow and good sleighing.

—John Limbert, late popular landlord at Aaronsburg, after a short pleasure trip to the west, has returned to Lewisburg.

—Mr. Rodgers of Nittany, has purchased the old Spyker property at Aaronsburg, with a view of moving to that town.

—Do you want the best canned or dried fruits, or any thing else in the line of groceries, remember Sechler & Co. is headquarters for all such.

—The year is drawing to a close—can not all our kind patrons manage to have the Centennial year end with accounts squared up. Try it, kind reader if more than a year in arrears, you certainly can raise the "tin" before Jan. 1, '77—and it wo uld be doing us a favor.

—Mr. Simon Rote, of Aaronsburg, is lying very ill of typhoid fever. The family of George Korman, in Gregg twp, has also had a severe visitation of this disease, no less than three members of it have been down with it at about the same time.

—FOR SALE.—A good two story dwelling house and lot, at Aaronsburg. Terms easy. Apply at this office.

— FOR SALE.—35 acres of good farm land near Centre Hall, 4m from railroad. Payments easy. Apply at this office.

If there are any persons in this, or any other vicinity, wishing a first class Piano or organ, whose eye shall rest upon this item, let them pause, reflect, look through other columns, and send to Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J., for any information they desire concerning them. They are highly commended by the Press and People, and are beyond a doubt very superior instruments. 1m

$2 REWARD.—Lost, on April 8, between Centre Hall and Penn Hall, a mink fur muff. The finder will obtain above reward by leaving it at this office. 23nv6t

—Newman at the new Clothing Store, Bellefonte, sells fine Chinchilla cloth bound Overcoats, worth $18 for $12.50. Chinchilla Overcoats, worth $15 for $11. Best black beaver Overcoats at $13.50. Overcoats at $3.25 and upwards. He is bound to sell cheaper than anybody else in the county and he will do it. tf

FARMS TO LEASE.—The undersigned wishes to lease 320 acres of land in Iowa for a term of years for improvement, 160 acres of which to be put under the plow next summer. These lands are among the best wheat lands of the state. For particulars inquire of
J. S. BARNHART,
16 nov 6m Bellefonte, Pa.

A GOOD AND HANDSOME PROPERTY, in Millheim, is offered for sale at less than actual value. For further particulars address S. M. SWARTZ, Centre Hill, Pa. 19oct 2m.

—When you go to town, remember Newman! Newman!! Newman!!! tf

—List of letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office at Centre Hall, December 1st, 1876:

Mis Emma Franklin, 1; Mrs. Alice R. Hixon, 1; Mr. R. Moyer, 1; A. H. Martin, 1; Joseph Horstick, 1.

J. A. REESMAN, Postmaster.

—We are sorry to learn that our friend Colonel Joseph Neff, of Centre Hill, met with an accident on last Saturday which might have proven fatal. He was unloading corn from the wagon at Ruble's mill and his horses giving a sudden forward jerk the Colonel was thrown headforemost over the hind end of the wagon, striking the hard ground with such force as to render him insensible for a time, and as we are informed, causing a fracture of the skull.

—The capitalists of Philadelphia, of both parties have joined in a call, for an honest return of the votes of Florida and Louisiana, and denouncing any attempt at fraud. Cameron and Grant and Kellogg don't heed such calls.

—It matters little whether Tilden or Hayes will be our next President to J. Newman, Jr., of the New Clothing store Bellefonte as regards prices in Clothing. For we believe he is selling goods now cheaper than ever. And he has just received a new supply for the holidays. Be sure to call on him when you go to Bellefonte.

—Times are getting tighter—money scarcer—no prospect ahead for an immediate improvement. Housekeepers must make their arrangements accordingly to make ends meet best. The only way to do it is to buy your groceries of Sechler & Co., who will give you the cheapest and best, and thus secure you the greatest saving.

—Mr. E. E. A. M'Greachy, popular lecturer, will be at State College on 13, to deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Cresson Literary Society, Subject: Check as a good thing. Admission 25 cts. You will get the worth of your money—go and hear the lecture. Bruce Lingle will accept our thanks for lecture ticket.

—A little son of Mich. M. Musser, of Aaronsburg came nigh drowning one day last week. He had gone to Weaver's sawmill dam to skate, and the ice being too thin, he broke through. After some difficulty his comrades saved him by means of a pole, and brought him out stiff with cold.

—The Citizens Cornet Band of Centre Hall, purpose holding a festival. Commencing Thursday evening, 28th, closing Saturday evening 31st. All are cordially invited to come.

Knouf & Co.'s planing mill at Milton, Pa., was burned an 3, loss $15,000 to $18,000.

An inundation has occurred at Adrianople. One thousand houses have been swept away by the flood.

FATE OF FRANKLIN'S CREW.

London, December 1.—An Aberdeen paper states that the captain of the whaler Jan Mayen, of Peterhead, recently encountered an Esquimaux who informed him that a tribe of Esquimaux living far to the northward of Cumberland gulf many years ago massacred Captain Crozier, second in command of the Franklin expedition, and five other whites, because they refused to surrender their guns and ammunition.

THE CONTENDING POWERS.

Significant Speech of Prince Bismark at a Parliamentary Dinner.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—Prince Bismark gave a parliamentary dinner yesterday, at which he made a speech wherein he promised to make a statement upon the political situation at the debate in Parliament upon reading the estimates. In the course of his speech Prince Bismark laid stress repeatedly upon the neutral attitude Germany would assume in the event of warlike complications arising. The weight which the Prince attaches to Germany's relations with Austria now particularly prominent place. He said the preservation of peace ought not yet to be despaired of. But if war ensues, which certainly seems probable, Russia and Turkey will, after a time, tire of it. Then Germany will be able to mediate with better prospects of success than now. If Advice to Russia now would anger the Russian nation, which would be worse than a passing dispute with a government. Prince Bismarck "hoped England would not wage open war against Russia, but at most a sort of unofficial warfare, similar to Russia's proceedings in Servia. If Austria's existence is threatened, Germany would support her, thus unselfishly continuing at act like lead in the framework which causes a puppet to stand upright. Austria, morever, possesses greater vitality than most people think."

The Turks Preparing for the Struggle.

London, December 3.—A dispatch from Pesth says it is reported there that the Turks are making preparations for the struggle with terrible earnestness. Formidable fortifications are going up at Widdin, Rustchuk and Silestria; artillery is being sent to those places. The Russians are hurrying their preparations to take the field. The troops which were quartered round Kirschenetf were to have been concentrated on the Pruth by December 1.

St. Nicholas for December is much larger than usual, and contains a great amount of reading matter and many illustrations suitable for the Christmas Holidays. Among the principal contributors to this number are William Cullen Bryant, Prof. Proctor, Rev. Edward Eggleston, Miss Halleck Addie Ledyard, &c. Those wishing to select a magazine for the coming year that will prove both profitable and amusing to the little folks, are respectfully invited to examine St. Nicholas.

General Butler bears his testimony, says the Springfield Republican, to the fact that the counting of the votes actually cast in Louisiana will give the State to Gov. Tilden, and he fears serious trouble at Washington if the Returning board count the State for Hayes. But he does not say yet which side he shall take in the contest.

The Kansas Insurance Company, of Leavenworth, has made an assignment. Liabilities estimated at $500,000; assets, $100,000.

GROVE ITEMS.

Old Mr. Shadow of the Loop is lying very sick, also old Mr. Ruble.

The Evangelists are having a very successful meeting at Linden Hall.

Some man in the Loop killed a catamount sometime since.

The schools of Harris twp, opened on the 30th of October, with the following teachers, viz: Boalsburg grammer, G. W. Williams; Primary, B. F. Grenoble; Shingletown, Sallie Barr; Linden Hall, O. P. Stiver and Walnut Grove, A. C. Ripka Salary $30 per month.

A good many deer have been killed in our mountains this fall, and our friends in the Loop and Boalsburg got a good many of them.

Messrs. Meyers, east of Boalsburg are feeding a fine lot of steers for the spring market.

Many stabbed—fat hogs this while past.

C.

LIST OF JURORS DRAWN FOR 3rd WEEK OF NOVEMBER COURT, BEGINNING ON THE 2nd MONDAY THE 11th DAY OF DECEMBER.

Gregg—J P Grove.
Boggs—Jas Lingle.
Unionville—Daniel Hall.
Haines—Samuel M Moats.
Milesburg—D H Parson.
Taylor—D Henderson.
Ferguson—Sam'l Gors.
Haines—D H Rote.
Miles—Ad Shaffer, Jr.
Ferguson—Jas Waite.
College—Christ Houts.
Howard b—J Glossner.
Rush—Wm Buris.
Walker—J Garbrick.
Boggs—Geo Taylor.
College—Em Musser.
Bellefonte—O W Curtin.
Harris—David Span.
Snow Shoe—R J Haines.
Spring—Henry Beck.
Ferguson—Wm Munn.
College—Henry Kennedy.
Bellefonte—S P Foster.
Snow Shoe—J S Summerville.
Miles—Hen Corman.
Gregg—Jac Homan.
College—Jonathan Stover.
Harris—Henry Gingrich.
Liberty—D B Baumgardner.
College—Frank Taylor.
Spring—T N Barnhart.
College—Nelson Williams.
Haines—Thos J. Mingle.
Gregg—Samuel J Herring.
Bellefonte—John Moffit,

THE LOUISIANA COUNT.

THE HONEST VOTE OF THE STATE RECORDED AND CERTIFIED BY SIX WITNESSES.

The Lowest Tilden Elector 5,303 Votes Ahead of the Highest for Hayes.

New Orleans, December 1.—The committee of visiting Democrats issue the following address:

New Orleans, December 1.

To the people of the United States:

On our arrival here, in casting about for approaches to the officials who control the elections in this State, we discovered that they were all of one political party; that the Governor had appointed none but Republican supervisors of elections, and that the returning officers constituting the State Board were of the same political school. Influenced by these insuspicious surroundings, our thoughts and hopes were turned toward the eminent gentlemen who have been selected by the President to be present and see that the board of canvassers made a fair count of the votes actually cast, and on the 14th of November we invited these gentlemen to meet and confer with us.

This cooperation was declined, but nevertheless, have reason to believe that to this correspondence may be attributed the invitation to us on the 18th ultimo by the Returning Board to attend and be present at its meeting as spectators and witness its proceedings. Through this courtesy and the services of a competent stenographer we became possessed of all essential facts developed on the face of the official papers. We have been furnished with a certified copy of the duplicate statements of votes made by the Commissioners of Election at each place of voting in the State, and from those statements it appears the Tilden electors received the following votes, to wit:

McConery	83,712	De Blanc	83,697
Wickliffe	83,880	Seary	83,842
St. Martin	84,676	Cobb	83,579
Poche	83,529	Cross	83,462

And the Hayes electors received the following votes, to wit:

Kellogg	77,102	Marks	75,221
Burch	77,154	Levisse	75,370
Joseph	74,886	Brewster	75,457
Sheldon	74,844	Jeffrion	75,597

The result of the vote for Presidential electors as disclosed on the face of the returns opened by the Returning Board in our presence:

For the Tilden Electors.

McEnery	82,223	De Blanc	82,065
Wickliffe	82,326	Seary	82,243
St. Martin	82,229	Cobb	81,959
Poche	82,36	Cross	82,109

For the Hayes Electors.

Kellogg	77,023	Marks	75,087
Burch	76,983	Levisee	74,137
Joseph	74,642	Brewster	75,270
Sheldon	74,628	Jeffrion	75,390

In most cases the returns opened by the Returning Board correspond with the certified copies of the statements of Commissioners of Election furnished us. The most material difference arose from the failure of the Supervisors of East Baton Rouge, Tangipahoa and Orleans to forward the statements of votes from all voting places in their respective parishes.

In thirty five out of the thirty eight States in the Union these figures would be conclusive, and no one would claim that Tilden and Hendricks were not entitled to the Electoral vote of the State, but in Louisiana a tribunal has been set up which on former occasions has overthrown the will of the people as expressed at the polls, and for which the power is now claimed at its decretion to change the result of the popular vote of the recent election. In view, however, of the the returns, and the law and facts which should control the Returning Board, with which we have made ourselves, familiar, we have no hesitation in saying that he result shown by the votes actually cast cannot be changed without a palpable abuse of the letter and spirit of the law governing the Returning Board and a manifest perversion of the facts before it. Irregularities have been committed in some instances by officers conducting elections and in making returns, but they are about as much on one side as the other, and as to intimidation and violence or other illegal acts preventing a free and fair election there is evidence on both side, but not of such a character as to affect the general result. In most instances the acts of violence proceeded from mere lawlessness, as in the case of Henry and Eliza Pinkston, and had had no connection with politics.

It is a significant fact that in the parishes where it is alleged that voters were kept from the polls by intimidation, the total vote of such parishes was as largeas at any time heretofore, and in the whole State is 1,600 above any vote heretofore cast. An honest and fair canvass of the returns, even under the Louisiana law, cannot materially reduce Tilden's majority as shown on the face of the returns.

(Signed) JOHN M. PALMER,
LYMAN TRUMBELL,
WM. BIGLER,
GEO. B. SMITH,
GEO. W. JULIAN,
H. H. WATSON.

The ministerial crisis in Greece has been averted for the present. Premier Coumoundouros having decided to await the debates in the Chamber.

$200,000 FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—The large building Nos. 23 to 31 South street, occupied by Sherman, Hall & Co., wool; George Ross, teas; Brown, Camp Co., wool, and several other firms, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss estimated at $200,000

During Tuesday's 28 session of Kellogg's board, the Democratic counsel made repeated efforts to get the missing returns before the board. They asked that the supervisors be ordered to produce the returns, but Gov. Wells said he had nothing to do with the supervisors. Then they asked that in parishes where the returns are missing the certified copies be accepted, as provided by the law; but Gov. Wells replied that it was not worth while to talk about that, as the copies would not be received. Finally it was agreed that if the supervisors did not turn up within a few days, the board would probably see about it. The missing returns, which are withheld by the supervisors, give about three thousand Democratic majority, which accounts for Wells' unwillingness to have them found.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Duck, late of Gregg township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are request ed to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAS. DUCK,
MICH DUCK,
H. E. DUCK,
30 nov 6t Adm'rs.

NOTICE.—

The undersigned hereby notifies the public that he has disposed of his interest in the Penns Valley Banking Co. to Wm. Wolf, who, with the other partners will carry on the business of the firm as heretofore. J. D. SHUGERT.

A RARE CHANCE
For a Sewing Machine.

You can have your choice of the following first class sewing machines:

New American, St. John Domestic,
Danice, Singer,
Remington, Howe,
and Weed.

At the Sewing Machine store of Bunnell & Aiken, East Market street, Lewistown.

Also parts, attachments and needles for all machines.

Great inducements for cash. Don't fail to see the St. John, something entirely new.

Old Machines taken in part payment for new ones. Send 50cts to the above party and you will get by return mail, 1 doz. assorted needles for any machine known.

GRANT DEFENDS HIMSELF.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLEA AGAINST AN IMPEACHMENT BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

He Always Has Meant Well, And Thinks he has Done Right—An Astonishing Interview.

[Special Despatch to the World.]

Washington, December 3.—This afternoon Representative Hewitt had an interview of great length with the President. It is understood that the interview was not suggested by Mr. Hewitt but was arranged through the offices of Secretary Fish. The President evidently had a great deal on his mind, and desired to unburden himself as far as possible His conservation was, to a great degree personal to himself and his own acts. He talked as if he believed that everything done by him was inspired by the purest and most patriotic motives. He complained of the aspersions which he said had been put upon him by his political opponents and mentioned one or two newspapers the criticisms of which upon his course he said had been slanderous and unfair. He talked at length on recent occurrences in the South, and declared that what he had done had been under the law and the Constitution, and was for the best interests of the people. In the course of the conversation he expressed in the most decided manner his conviction that owing to fraud and intimidation there had been no fair or legal election in Louisiana and that the electoral vote of that State should not be counted. Whether the President has expressed this opinion in his message he did not say, although he will devote a portion of it to Louisiana affairs, as well as to those of other Southern States. Should he do so, his view would in all probability be accepted as the rule for his party, and the effect of it would be that Hayes would not be counted in; but whether he does this or not he has, at all events, made the declaration.

AN ELECTOR CHOSEN IN RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, R. I., December 1.—The General Assembly convened in special session to-day. Governor Lippitt communicated the opinion of the Supreme Court that Mr. Corliss, Presidential Elector-elect, is ineligible by reason of being a member of the United States Centennial Commission. W. S. Slater was elected to fill the vacancy, receiving 81 votes to 19 for Charles R. Cutler, Democratic candidate.

WHAT THE HOUSE WILL INVESTIGATE.

Washington, December 1.—In addition to the resolutions for an investigation into the Louisiana and South Carolina situation, one is to be offered in the House on Monday calling on the President and General Sherman to inform Congress why troops are ordered to Washington to remain permanently during a season of peace and order. If the whole truth comes out an interesting chapter will undoubtedly come with it, showing that Grant builds his fears on the representations of the carpet-baggers.

A FIGHT IN CUBA—REPORTED WOUNDING OF MARTINEZ CAMPOS.

Havana, November 28, via Key West, November 29.—On November 18 a severe fight took place on the plains of Moraces between Remedias and Santo Spiritus. The Spanish account says their force, numbering three hundred infantry, was attacked by three hundred infantry and four hundred insurgent cavalry. A portion of the Spanish forces were ambushed and cut to pieces. Both parties claim a victory. The Spanish lost thirty-three killed and fifty-nine wounded, among the latter six officers. The insurgents left twenty-four dead on the field and carried off their wounded.

Private accounts say the Spanish lost 170 killed and wounded. General Martinez Campos was at Remedies during the fight and it is reported he was dangerously wounded in the leg. This, however, needs confirmation.

If there is anything mean, it is for big boys to bully and tease little boys. Yet we may see a big fellow knocking off the hat of a little one, slapping his face, and even kicking him. For shame! For shame! You cowardly bully! You would not thus treat a boy as strong as yourself. You would not dare to provoke one who was larger than yourself. You are a coward and a braggart and must strike somebody, and so you tyrannize over the little fellows. FOR SHAME!

Private Sale.

A Choice Farm and House and Lot.

The following described property, of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris twp, Centre county, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty three acres more or less, bounded by lands of B. Everhart, dec'd, James Glenn, McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, dec'd, and others is offered at private sale. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running through the farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never-failing water at the house, with good pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high almost new, a frame bank barn, forty-five by eighty feet and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises.

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm. Also one House and lot

Situated in Boalsburg, Centre co., the house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also two acres and [illegible] perches of excellent land situate near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg within two squares of above house.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd. 30 nov 3m.

CATARRH CURED!

The undersigned will send to any address, on receipt of 50 cents, with instructions, his Catarrh Cure—warranted to cure. Hundreds of references; can find space for two:

Dushore, Sullivan co., Pa.

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find 50 cts. for one package of your Catarrh cure. It has cured all who have tried it. Send to Mrs. — Yours Truly, LEWIS ZANER
Tiffin, Ohio.

Dear Sir.—I have used your Catarrh cure and find it what it is recommended to be. I can recommend it highly.
MRS. M. HOWSEL,
formerly of Centre Co., Pa.

Address all orders to
J. W. ELDRED,
30 nov 3m. Sinnemahoning, Pa.

TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the duplicate for School-tax for Potter township has been placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. All taxes paid on or before December 1st, next, will have a deduction of 5 per cent., and all taxes paid from Dec. 1, to Dec. 31, there will be no deduction, and on all taxes remaining unpaid after Jan. 1, 1877, there will be an addition of 5 per cent. as prescribed by law.
W. J. THOMPSON,
12 oct. Collector.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Two miles east of Rebersburg, Miles twp, Centre county, being the estate of Philip Gramly, deceased, containing

282 ACRES,

more or less; of which 110 acres consist of the finest quality of white oak, white pine, hemlock and chestnut timber. The balance is in excellent cultivation. The farm is well watered by Elk creek, and a certain Gap Run, the latter affording an excellent water power for saw and shingle mills. The buildings on the place consist of a large double Three Story House Bank barn, 54 ft. by 152 ft, and all other necessary outbuildings. There is on the place a good young orchard of choice fruit. Also a seperate tract of

218 Acres of Timberland,

adjoining said farm, well timbered with pine and hemlock. If desired the farm could be subdivided to suit purchasers.

For particulars address, either
S GRAMLY,
Rebersburg, Pa., or
R KREAMER,
H. WOLF
9 nov 3m Wolf's Store, Pa.

The Russian millitary preparations continue. An Imperial decree orders the mobilization of the Caucasian army. It will be assigned to duty on the Turko-Caucasion frontier and will number about eighty thousand men. The French and Italian representatives to the conference have arrived at Constantinople.

Active pursuit and diligent inquiry in all directions have failed to discover the whereabouts of the Chambersburg bank robbers. Rolland was last seen near Altoona.

MARRIAGES.

On Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 30th Mr. T. H. Harter, of Nevada, O. and Miss M. Izora Musser of Hartleton, Union co. Tom learned his trade in the Reporter office, and all hands in it wish him and his fair bride an abundance of happiness all through life and beyond.

At Centre Hall, Nov. 30, 1876, by Rev. Slost, Mr. Jared Breon, to Miss Mary J. Shutt, both of Centre co.

DEATHS.

[Communicated.]

On November 27, near Potter's Mills, Martha, wife of John D Deckert, aged 41 years, 1 month and 12 days. Five days after the birth of a still-born daughter the mother followed her babe to eternity.

When you her death will read and see,
You will remember that she
Was always kind to thee.
Two weeks ago her cheeks
Were fair and red,
But now have turned purple pale and dead.

At Aaronsburg, the wife of David Wants, died last week.

Died on the seventeenth ult., Mr. John A. Duck, aged seventy three years, 2 months, and 29 days.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20 y

BELLEFONTE MARKETS, reported by Shortlidge & Co.

White Wheat, $1 20,
Red Wheat, $1 20.
Rye, 55c.
Corn, old, 45c.
" new, 40c.
Oats, 25c.
Cloverseed, choice, $8 00.
Potatoes, retail, $1 00.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Flour, per barrel, wholesale, $5 50.
" retail, $6 00.
Nova Scotia plaster, ground, $11 50, per ton.
Cayuga, $9 50.

MILROY MARKET REPORT.—Oct. 17, by Sample & McNitt:

Wheat, white $1 15.
Wheat, red, $1.12.
Corn, 45.
Oats, to 28.
Rye, 55.
Cloverseed, $8 25.
Ground Alum Salt, $1 50.
Butter, 20
Eggs, 20
Lard 09

EXECUTOR'S PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Huston, late of Walker township, Centre co., Pa., deceased, offer the property known as the "Junction," at private sale.

This property is situated in Walkertwp, at the intersection of the Millheim and Bald Eagle turnpike with the public road leading from Bellefonte to Lock Haven, being midway between the two places. Containing about 87 acres of land with a large DWELLING HOUSE, STORE ROOM, and the necessary outbuildings, all in good order and repair; there is also a fine young Orchard of choice fruit in good bearing condition on the premises. This property is suitable for a private residence, or as a place of public business and common resort; has no equal in the county.

A tract of land, adjoining the Junction tract, containing about 10 ACRES, well located and desirable for a small home is also offered for sale, together with

FOUR FINE FARMS,

one of them now occupied by Samuel Showers, containing about 207 ACRES; one occupied by Mortimer McClintoc, containing about 189 ACRES; One occupied by James Huston, containing about 186 ACRES, all situated contiguous to the property first described in Walker twp., and the other occupied by Michael Corman, containing 246 ACRES, and 9 perches, neat measure, near the village of Jacksonville, in Marion twp.

These farms are limestone land of the finest quality, and in a good state of cultivation, well supplied with timber, water, and fruit, with good buildings erected on each. The farms occupied by Showers, McClintoc and Huston, abound in

Iron Ore of the Finest Quality,

in paying quantities a vein being now profitably worked by Messrs. Irwin & McCoy of this county, on one of them.

The premises above mentioned will be sold as designated, or in such tracts as may suit the wants of purchasers, where the location is such as to warrant a division of the same, profitable work, address GEORGE STINTON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Persons desirous of purchasing any of the above described premises, will please apply to either of the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing them the same, when terms and conditions will be made known.

JAMES HUSTON, Nittany, Pa.
JAMES P. COBURN, Aaronsburg.
sept 28 3m Executors.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we offer this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINTON & Co., Portland, Maine.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Bush & Yocum. Consultation in English and German. Collections promptly attended to. feb5-tf

HARDWARE AND STOVES!!

HARDWARE AND STOVES!!

COMPLETE LINE OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE.

—o—

SPEARS, ANTI-CLINKER, SILVER MOON, PARLOR STOVES, THE BEST IN THE MARKET. THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL IT IN SERVICE OR BEAUTY. Price reduced to suit the times.

—o—

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVES IMPROVED, ANTI-CLINKER, GRATE AND REVERSIBLE TOP PLATES. Warranted the best baker in the market.

—o—

SOVEREIGN PORTABLE RANGES, can attach a water back for heating water in Bath Room, very little higher than ordinary Cook Stoves, and good bakers. We also have a full line of cheap and medium price PARLOR STOVES. Prices to suit the trade.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,
Bellefonte, Pa

BREONS' HOTEL,
MILROY, PA.
The best table and bar, and excellent stabling for horses. Also a fine resort for summer boarders. Buss to depot, and daily stages to Centre county. Charges reasonable. GEO. BREON, Prop'r

Sample & McNitt.
MILROY, PA.
PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE
FOR
All Kinds of Grain.
ALSO,
Always on hand and at lower prices than elsewhere.
COAL, PLASTER AND SALT.
Farmers of Centre mind the place.
21 sept tf.

Wolf's Old Stand.
AT
AT CENTRE HALL,
Magnificent Stock of Fall and Winter Goods,
One Price! Low Price!
POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.

A LARGE STOCK OF
READY - MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand.

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

Remember, we have but one price for everyone.

WM. WOLF.

CENTRE HALL
DRUG STORE.
J. C. MILLER.
(Successor to J. K. Miller & Son)
Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines, Dye stuffs, and Druggist's sundries.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS
For medicinal purposes.
The best brands of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
always in stock.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
J. C. MILLER

IRA T. COTTLE.
Fashionable Tailor.
Centre Hall.
Having opened rooms on the 2nd floor of Gift & Plory's building he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of men's and boy's garments, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice, and all work warranted to render satisfaction. Cutting and repairing done. 7sept y

J. & J. HARRIS,
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
Paints
OILS, ETC.,
J. & J. HARRIS,
Bellefonte.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND
Panic prices.
H. A. LARRIMER.
at the old Centre Hill stand.
Just opening a Stock of
NEW GOODS,
OLD FASHIONED PRICES!
A large variety of
Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in
Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing
Warranted to Suit
His Cloths and Cassimers,
Cant be excelled
His Crocery Department,
Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.
Syrup, Sugar, Tea Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every article belonging to the Grocery Department.
☞ Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Then call and see at what astonishingly low prices.
☞ No trouble to show Goods.
Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 15, y.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. myl8-73tf

W. F. REBER, Attorney-at-Law.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct23 69tf.

JOHN POWERS,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER
DIPLOMA
Awarded to John Powers for the best fine Boots exhibited at Centre County Fair for the year 1875.
MANUFACTORY
Opposite Bush House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
He keeps constantly on hand a full line of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FINE SHOES
for ladies, kept constantly on hand.
WE DEFY COMPETITION!
Boots and Shoes for men and women, of all styles, quality and prices, from the most costly to the cheapest, constantly kept on hand. ap21

HENRY BOOZER,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
HARNESS,
SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
☞ Repairing of all kinds executed at short notice. 29 jun 6m.

HARRIS. J. D. SHUGERT. J. A. BEAVER
JOHN HOFFER. PETER HOFFER.
PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS, and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
PETER HOFFER, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. myl8 74 tf.

Excelsior Cement
The undersigned now manufactures Cement that warranted of a superior quality, at his kilns, Bear Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & N. R. R., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufactured for use in Cisterns, Water Pipes, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable. This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons, therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also that he warrants the article as represented. J. G. MEYER,
may31 tf Aaronsburg, Pa.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE
RE-OPENED!
A NEW THING IN AN OLD PLACE.
The Bellefonte public and the people of the country generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established
DRUG STORE,
late the property of James C.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Kitchen Garden.

Plow or fork up as much of the garden before the ground freezes as possible, leaving it without harrowing. Gather up all rubbish and weeds, and burn so that the whole ground will be ready for the plow at any time.

MANURE.—This and the following month must be devoted to increasing the stock of manure. Provide absorbents for the stable and privy; dry earth is best; if this has not been collected, use leaves, woods earth, dry muck, or even coarse marsh hay run through a cutting machine. Let the manure from the henhouse be gathered and put in a dry place at least once a month, sprinkle dry earth under the roosts weekly.

Winter protection is necessary in most northern localities, especially for spinach and sprouts. Do not apply until freezing weather, the object being to prevent sudden changes from heat to cold.

CABBAGES.—Before the ground freezes hard, open a furrow in a dry spot, put down two rails five or six inches apart, and then lay the cabbages, head downward, upon them; turn the soil upon them from each side so as to cover the heads with three or four inches of earth. If a pari are covered with hay or straw they can be got at readily during mild spells in the winter. Plants raised from seeds sown in September can now be set out in cold frames to be kept until spring; set down to the first leaves and do not put on the glass until very cold weather, the object being to keep the plants dormant. Those with soft or poor heads, if set out in trenches and covered with boards, will make excellent heads by spring.

ROOTS.—Market gardeners store their root crops (except potatoes) in trenches or pits in a dry place from which water will drain off. The trench is opened four feet deep and six feet wide; the roots are stacked in sections across the pit, two feet wide, then six inches of earth, then two feet of roots, six inches of earth, and so on, covering all with eighteen inches or two feet of soil rounded up to shed water. By covering the earth well with litter, the roots may be taken out at any time. If stored in a root cellar they should be packed in earth to preserve their freshness. If the quantity is small, boxes or barrels may be used, but if large, bins may be made.

Celery may be stored in trenches in the open ground; make them a foot wide, and as deep as the length of the celery; pack the plants closely, before severe weather comes. Cover with a few inches of hay or straw and boards to keep out water; when very cold weather comes, more straw should be added. Small lots may be stored in long narrow boxes, with a few inches of soil on the bottom, and kept in a cool cellar.

RHUBARB.—Make a new bed in the fall, if needed, it starts very early in the spring. Take up a few roots for forcing; a cask partly filled with horse manure placed in a warm cellar will answer.

SWEET POTATOES.—As soon as frost has touched the vines, cut off close to the ground. Dig on a warm, sunny day, and allow them to dry for a few hours, when they should be packed in boxes or barrels with perfectly dry chopped straw, and placed where the temperature will not sink below fifty-five or sixty deg.

PARSNIPS.—Dig before the ground freezes, and store as recommended above; a part may be left in the ground until spring.

Carrots and beets should be gathered before very cold weather, and stored the same as parsnips. Some cut the tops with a sharp hoe before lifting.

Turnips will stand hard frosts and may remain in the ground until freezing cold weather comes. Feed the tops to the cows.—*Agriculturist.*

A Model Farm Account.

The following statement of account for a farm in Ireland was recently given to the *Agricultural Gazette* by a correspondent. It may serve as a model balance sheet:

Balance sheet of Tillage Farm of seventy statute acres, ending April, 1875. Rotation principally four-course. Extent of permanent grass, sixteen acres.

DEBTOR.

To amount of valuation, April, 1874.	£839 13 3
Amount paid for live stock.....	164 17 6
Amount for labor.....	139 0 4
Amount for farm seeds.....	14 2 5
Amount for manures.....	9 6 4
Amount for feeding stuffs.....	25 0 2
Amount for new implements and smith's account.....	70 10 7
Amount miscellaneous expenses..	26 4 9
Rent of farm.....	99 10 8
Profit.....	185 15 7
Total.....	£1,634 1 7

CREDITOR.

By amount received for cattle....	£285 10 0
By amount received for poultry...	2 8 9
By amount received for dairy produce.....	52 15 7
By amount received for straw.....	34 3 3
By amount received for oats.....	38 12 0
By amount received for barley....	209 0 0
By amount received for root crops.	56 8 0
Miscellaneous receipts.....	12 9 0
Valuation, April, 1875.....	845 0 6
Total.....	£1,634 1 7

ABSTRACT OF INVENTORY OF VALUATION.

	April, 1874	April, 1875
Horses.....	£41 0 0	£39 0 0
Cattle.....	254 0 0	246 16 0
Farm produce on hand	79 8 0	71 7 6
Crops sown and tillage	87 11 0	84 19 0
Manures.....	68 10 0	71 10 0
Implements.....	145 2 0	179 16 5
Permanent.....	164 2 3	151 11 7
Total.....	£839 13 3	£845 0 6

Apples and the Orchards.

When and how should apples be gathered for keeping? was a question asked the American farmers' club.

Gather the fruit by hand always when soundness and preservation is desired. Delay gathering as long as possible and avoid severe frosts. Place the fruit in new tight flour barrels as soon as gathered from the trees. Gently shake the barrels while filling them, and press the head closely in, so that the apples will be snugly packed. Place them in a cool, shady exposure, where they had best remain until the weather becomes more severe, when they should be removed to a cool, dry cellar, in which air can be admitted occasionally in brisk weather. English apple growers lay their fruit in heaps in dry, cool cellars and cover them with straw.

On planting orchards, how far apart should the trees be set?

The distance apart depends upon the mode in which they are to be treated. If all the ground is to be devoted to the trees, thirty feet apart is recommended; but if the owner wishes to keep the land between in grain and grass, fifty feet is the proper interval. Forty feet is the distance at which trees in orchards are usually planted.

How often does the "bearing year" of the apple tree take place?

In ordinary culture the bearing year occurs every alternating year. This is owing to the excessive crops of this fruit, which exhausts most of the organic matter laid up by the tree, which then requires another season to recover and collect a sufficient supply to again form fruit buds. With special culture the apple, like other fruit trees, can be made to bear moderately every year. This is done by thinning out one-half of the fruit when in a young state during the bearing year. The bearing year of an apple tree may be changed by picking off the fruit when the trees first show good crops and allowing it to remain on the alternate seasons.

Ask your purse, not your pride, what you shall buy. Let not desire to excel your neighbor in display run you into lavish expenditure. There is no folbe so attractive for the time as extravagance. People call it liberality, nobleness of spirit, and enlarged views; they look on with admiration, as they do at a brilliant display of fireworks, but the fire once spent, then comes the reaction.

The Detroit *Free Press* reports that a careful estimate by competent old ladies shows that the number of Detroit girls who daily go out after autumn leaves is 460. The number who get any leaves is nineteen; the number who find beaux and forget all about autumn is 451.

The Battle of Blenheim.

It was a summer evening,
Old Kasper's work was done;
And he before his cottage door
Was sitting in the sun,
And by him sported on the green
His little grandchild, Wilhelmine.

She saw her brother Peterkin
Roll something large and round,
That he beside the rivulet,
In playing there had found;
He came to ask what he had found,
That was so large, and smooth, and round.

Old Kasper took it from the boy,
Who stood expectant by;
And then the old man shook his head,
And with a natural sigh,
"'Tis some poor fellow's skull," said he,
"Who fell in the great victory.

"I find them in the garden, for
There's many here about,
And often when I go to plow,
The plowshare turns them out;
For many thousand men," said he,
"Were slain in the great victory."

"Now tell us what 'twas all about,"
Young Peterkin he cries,
And little Wilhelmine looks up
With wonder waiting eyes;
"Now tell us all about the war,
And what they killed each other for."

"It was the English," Kasper cried,
"That put the French to-rout;
But what they killed each other for
I could not well make out.
But everybody said," quoth he,
"That 'twas a famous victory.

"My father lived at Blenheim then,
Yon little stream hard by;
They burnt his dwelling to the ground,
And he was forced to fly;
So with his wife and child he fled,
Nor had he where to lay his head.

"With fire and sword the country round
Was wasted far and wide,
And many a childing mother then,
And new born infant died.
But things like that, you know, must be
At every famous victory.

"Great praise the Duke of Marlbro' won,
And our good Prince Eugene."
"Why, 'twas a very wicked thing,"
Said little Wilhelmine.
"Nay—nay, my little girl," quoth he,
"It was a famous victory.

"And everybody praised the duke,
Who such a fight did win."
"But what good came of it at last?"
Quoth little Peterkin.
"Why, that I cannot tell," said he,
"But 'twas a famous victory."

ACCIDENTS OF A LIFE.

THE WONDERFUL ADVENTURES OF A NEW YORK MERCHANT.

About eleven o'clock on a mild December night, in the year 1808, Mr. Nicholas Young, a respectable merchant of New York city, turned the key in his store door and directed his steps homeward.

He had been busily engaged in taking account of stock, and was, therefore, unusually late. A model of regularity in all his habits, he was never known to be out of his house after ten in the evening, except on such periodical occasions as the present.

He was a plain man of forty-five, who had never married, and inhabited an unpretending but comfortable abode in what was then the semi-rural district about Bleecker street. His family consisted solely of his old housekeeper and a colored man.

He had not walked far on the night in question, when he was startled by a cry as of a female in distress, seemingly proceeding from a close carriage, which was driving past at a moderate rate of speed. The vehicle had not gone twenty yards further before the cry was again raised, clear and shrill, and he distinctly saw a white handkerchief waving from the window.

Constitutionally fearless, and endowed with no small share of native chivalry, Mr. Young lost no time in hastening to the rescue of the presumed captive. Accident seemed to favor him, for just then the driver dropped his whip, and, before he could recover it and regain his seat, the merchant was at the carriage door, which he attempted to open. He was resisted by a strong grasp from within, while a man thrust his head from the window and angrily demanded what was meant by such unwarrantable intrusion.

Mr. Young as peremptorily inquired whether a female was being carried off against her will, and stated his intention of searching into the matter. He was answered at once by a blow on the head from a slungshot, or similar instrument, which felled him to the ground insensible. On recovering, he found himself lying, gagged and bound, at the bottom of the coach, which was being driven furiously. Defenseless as a sheep borne to the shambles, he could only await his fate with such resignation as he could muster.

Hours seemed to pass before the vehicle came to a stop, when the door was opened and he was lifted out in perfect silence by two stout men. He now saw, by the glimmering starlight, that they were standing on the further end of a long wharf—a pier—the other extremity of which was hidden in darkness. Rocking on the waves, almost under their feet, lay a small rowboat. Into this, still without a word being spoken, he was transferred by the same hands, and it was then made fast to the stern of a sailing vessel, which lay close by with all her canvas set. His two captors climbed aboard the latter craft, whose anchor was immediately weighed, and she stood out to sea, towing Mr. Young, alone and helpless, behind her.

Before morning the boat was cast off, the sailing vessel quickly disappeared from his view, and the unfortunate merchant found himself drifting, without oars or provisions, at the mercy of the waves. When day broke, he had succeeded in freeing one of his hands, and shortly afterward released himself from all his fastenings. He now discovered that his pockets had been rifled, and his watch and wallet taken, together with the keys of his office door and safe.

On the morning following Mr. Young's abduction, Mrs. Comfit, his housekeeper, awaited in vain his appearance at the breakfast table. Never before, during the fifteen years she had lived with him, had he been ten minutes behind time. Of course, he must be indisposed. With some trepidation she she went up stairs and knocked at his chamber door. The summons, again and again repeated, awakened no response. He might have gone out for a walk, though such had never been his habit. An hour passed, and she grew seriously alarmed. Finally, when a business acquaintance of Mr. Young's called to inquire why his store remained closed, Mrs. Comfit procured assistance, and her master's door was broken open. A careful search of the apartment only resulted in showing that it had apparently not been occupied during the preceding night.

Days and weeks rolled on, and nothing was seen or heard of the missing merchant. Advertisements appeared in the leading journals, offering liberal rewards for information concerning him; but none was forthcoming. The case created considerable excitement as well in the community at large, as among Mr. Young's immediate connections, but all attempts to unravel the mystery proved unavailing; and when, one morning, his office safe was found open, and robbed of all its valuable contents, the conclusion was generally arrived at that he had been foully dealt with, and that his reappearance was not to be looked for. A distant relative of the lost man came forward, instituted the necessary proceedings, and took quiet possession of the property which Mr. Young had toiled through so many years to amass.

To return, now, to our ill-fated hero himself.

After drifting in his boat for two days, the weather being fortunately calm and moderate, he was picked up by a homeward bound Italian brig. As Mr. Young spoke only his native language, of which none of his rescuers understood a single word, he could communicate very little respecting himself, and was barely able to make out the name of the port to which they were sailing. Just before entering the Mediterranean, they were chased and captured by a pirate, to whom they could offer no resistance. Their vessel was scuttled, and themselves were carried as slaves to the coast of Morocco. By the Italians Young had been treated kindly; at the hands of the half-savage captors, he met with nothing but hardship, being forced to toil almost incessantly beneath a burning sun.

After three years of this suffering, he effected his escape by the aid a fellow slave, an Englishman, with whom he was sometimes allowed to go fishing, and with whom, under cover of night, he flung himself overboard and swam to the opposite coast of Spain, where they found themselves with no possessions but the clothes on their backs. They managed to make their way to the nearest seaport town, whence they intended, if possible, to procure a passage to the United States. All went well; a ship was soon found, which in a few days was to weigh anchor for New York, and on which their services were at once engaged for the voyage.

Almost on the eve of their embarkation, a fearful murder was committed in the house where the fugitives were lodging. Circumstances pointed strongly toward them as the perpetrators, and they were arrested on suspicion. Poor, friendless, and ignorant of the language of their persecutors, they were unable to make an adequate defense, and were summarily found guilty. Mr. Young's unfortunate companion was executed, and he himself sentenced to the galleys for life.

After he had undergone the lingering horrors of this worst of punishment for five years, the real murderer was made known by a deathbed confession, and Mr. Young was set at liberty. His story had excited the active sympathy of several humane individuals, and he found no difficulty in procuring means of transportation to his own country. In a few weeks he once more trod the streets of New York, nearly eight years from the time of his enforced departure; but he returned to find himself a beggar. His relative had thrown away his property in wild speculations, and died, the year before, hopelessly insolvent.

Broken in health and spirits, and prematurely old, the once prosperous merchant, after his protracted misfortune, incurred solely by yielding to a sudden impulse of humanity, was driven to the occupation of selling small wares at a stall outside Washington market, and might have been regularly seen thus engaged for several years, until prostrated by a lingering sickness which brought him to his end, under circumstances of lamentable privation.

Who shall say that the ways of Providence in this world are not inscrutable?—*Illustrated Weekly.*

Animals in a Cyclone.

A Key West correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, giving an account of the terrible cyclone which the United States vessel Ossipee recently encountered at sea, says: The effect of the storm on the animals on board was peculiar. The cats disappeared on the morning before the storm and have not since been seen. The only dog is Daniel, a splendid pointer, owned by the captain. He exhibited the greatest dread at being left alone, and was only appeased when some one was putting him. The hens and turkeys, usually the most hungry and voracious and quarrelsome beasts on board, forgot their hunger and barely opened their eyes when food was thrown them. Two birds, "bobos," a species of pelican, came on board while we were lying in the vortex. They must have been drawn down while attempting to fly over us. The parrot was the only person on board who seemed at all to enjoy the surroundings. She talked, whistled and laughed in the afternoon when the barometer had commenced to rise. Much personal property was destroyed by the seas that got into the staterooms, in spite of all precautions. Most everybody lost from one to two caps and from two to three suits of clothes. The ship herself after the storm was over had a most dilapidated appearance, much worse than any I ever saw after going through a severe battle. But we are all very grateful that we passed through the ordeal. Other vessels, I fear, fared much worse, as we have seen considerable *debris*, evidently from the wreck of vessels.

Singular Chance.

A Pennsylvania paper relates the following: Some days since a gentleman went to Philadelphia and put up at a hotel, and while resting after tea in the reception-room, overheard two gentlemen conversing in regard to a trial then in progress before one of the courts of that city. He learned from this conversation that a man had obtained money upon his wife's property, the wife giving a mortgage. The money was spent in dissipation, the wife became a raving maniac, and was confined in the asylum, where she now is; the husband died, and the children of this unfortunate couple were furnished with a guardian by the court, who was maintaining the suit, then being tried, against the holder of the mortgage, on the ground that the wife was not of legal age when the instrument was executed. The gentleman knew that a niece of his, who left this vicinity when a child, had married a man of the same name as the one mentioned as having squandered his wife's patrimony, and concluded to investigate. He made his way to the court house the following morning, and to his intense surprise and gratification was the very person needed to establish to a certainty the age of the unfortunate woman, and to save her worse than orphaned children property valued at $2,500.

Folly of an Unhappy Husband.

A few years ago the marriage of a young couple, prosperous and with bright prospects, took place. The lady was very fond of fashionable society; the husband was devoted to his business, and was very highly esteemed. She persisted in visiting much in his absence, and against his wishes. This made him very unhappy. Finally, he terminated their union by putting a bullet through his heart.

Undoubtedly this aggrieved man thought he would thus inflict an adequate punishment on his frivolous wife, and make her wretched the remainder of her life. The motive was not the highest, and there is no probability that he would accomplish his purpose. A trifling and giddy woman is but little influenced, and only for a short time, by the death of any one—even of her husband.

The recent case in New Jersey, of a woman who, in a moment of anger, shot her husband to whom she professed to be passionately attached, illustrates our point. Before her trial took place she was actually arranging for a marriage with her deceased husband's brother!

Suicide is an irremediable mistake in any one; but it is ludicrous when resorted to as a means of punishing a wife deaf to the dictates of love and duty.—*Ledger.*

The Wisconsin Election.

The facts concerning the report that one Democratic Presidential elector was chosen in Wisconsin, are as follows: It was discovered several weeks before the election that Minor, a Republican candidate for elector, was a postmaster. He was thereupon taken from the ticket and Downs substituted. The blanks for returns sent by the Secretary of State to town officers of the election contained Minor's name instead of Downs'. Upon learning this the chairman of the Republican State central committee caused circulars to be sent to these officers, instructing them to erase Minor's name and insert Downs'. In a few cases, so far as learned, this was not done, and the votes are returned as if they had been cast for Minor, when, in fact, they were cast for Downs. But the number is not sufficient to raise any doubt about Downs's election.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Dispatches from Red Cloud agency say the Cheyennes have left their camp on Bad Land creek and gone north to join CRAZY HORSE. These Indians are better fighters even than the Sioux, and this exodus will add great strength to the forces opposed to Gen. Crook.....The Russian army is being put on a war footing, with the czar's brother, Grand Duke Nicholas, in command....The captain-general of Cuba has issued a proclamation to deserters now serving in the Cuban army, granting absolute pardon to all who will rejoin the Spanish ranks and serve out their time honorably.....The official returns from ninety-three cities and counties in Virginia show a majority for Tilden of over 40,000. The remaining counties will increase these figures about 2,000.....Two brothers, named Nugent, and a man named Medcliffe were killed at Belle Cove (Nova Scotia) copper mine, by the roof of the shaft falling on them.....The mechanics of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, employed in the shops at Scranton, Pa., who struck a number of weeks ago and have been idle since, had a fierce combat with some of their number who had resumed their situations. A number of men were seriously injured.

The will of Eliza Powers, of Boston, devises $100,000 for various charitable objects.....Germany refuses to participate in the French exposition to be held in Paris in 1878.....The English steamer City of Manchester, from Liverpool for Calcutta, was lost on the coast of Bengal, near the town of Akyal. The captain and steward were saved, the rest of the crew being lost.....During the hurricane in the West Indies the bark Idela Berry, of New York, broke from the wharf at St. Thomas and became a total wreck. The captain, his wife and four of the crew were drowned. The brig Veteran, of New York, was also completely wrecked. No loss of life.....The Spanish troops suffered a defeat at the hands of the Cubans near Puerto Principe.....There are threats of a Polish rising in case Russia become involved in war.....The department of agriculture announces the cotton crop of this year as being smaller than that of last year.....The canal tolls of New York State were $40,000 less in October this year than in the corresponding month in 1875.....A portion of Sanders and Barrett's carriage factory at Oneida, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $35,000.....The tug J. W. Bennett went ashore in the straits of Mackinaw, Michigan, and the next morning five of the crew were smothered and scalded to death in a room over the boiler into which steam escaped.....A new counterfeit $20 bill on the First National bank of Portland, Conn., is in circulation.....The Havana steamer Montezuma, running to Porto Rico, stopped at Puerto Plata, where eleven passengers embarked, who, when on the high seas, killed the captain, mate, first engineer and supercargo and took possession of the vessel. They landed the balance of the passengers at Romero Key, Cuba, and then put to sea again. They are supposed to have been Cubans.....The trial of the claim of Admiral Porter and the North Atlantic squadron for prize money, growing out of the capture of Richmond, was begun in Washington, before Judge Humphries. Col. Enoch Totten and Quinton Corwine appeared for the naval squadron, and the Hon. H. H. Wells, United States district attorney, for the United States. About $1,500,000 are involved in the controversy.

The hotel structure known as the Grangers' encampment, at Elm station, in the vicinity of the Exhibition buildings, Philadelphia, was burned to the ground, involving a loss of $50,000; insurance, $50,000. The hotel could accommodate four thousand guests; the dining-room holding one thousand people.....Two of the miscreants who attempted to steal the remains of ex-President Lincoln from the tomb have been arrested in Chicago....Owing to a misplaced switch on the Boston and Maine railroad at Ballardville, Mass., a train of fifty cars and two locomotives was thrown into collision with another train, killing an engineer and fireman and fatally wounding two other train hands. Both locomotives and fifteen cars were wrecked.....A young girl employed by Henry Astor, of the famous wealthy family, residing at Rhinebeck, N. Y., has recovered $20,000 for maltreatment. A motion for a new trial was denied.....A broken rail on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad ditched an extra passenger train near Malvern. There were no deaths, but twenty-eight of the passengers were more or less injured.....The New York canal commissioners have determined to close the canals on the first of December.....During the prevalence of the West India hurricane, the island of Porto Rico suffered heavily in its coffee and rice crops. Forty-five vessels were either totally wrecked or badly damaged around the island—three of the lost ships being American.....George F. Parker, a commission merchant of New York city, has been arrested for defrauding numerous city and country consignors.

The lost vessel City of Manchester had been altered from a steamer to a sailing vessel. Thirty-two men probably went down with her.....Spain is to abolish universal suffrage.....An amicable settlement is probable between John H. Lick and the trustees of the Lick fund in San Francisco.....The number of cash admissions to the Centennial from May 10 to November 10 were 8,004,274; free admissions, 1,906,692; total, 9,910,966. Total cash receipts, $8,813,724. The free admissions represented exhibitors, attendants, employees, etc....Mrs. Emma Wilette, of Lawrence, L. I., was burned to death in consequence of using kerosene oil to light her fire. Her daughter, in attempting to assist her mother, was so badly burned that her life is despaired of.....As a Sayville fishing smack was passing through Jones' inlet, L. I., it struck on the bar, broke in two and the three inmates were thrown into the water—two of them being drowned....The business portion of the town of Magnolia, N. C., has been destroyed by fire. Nineteen buildings, including the railway depot, telegraph and express offices, with their contents, were burned. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.....New York State gives Tilden 51,536 majority, as announced by the authorities.....The Ohio vote for Presidential electors is canvassed, and shows a majority for Hayes and Wheeler of 7,516. There were 3,057 votes cast in the State for Peter Cooper for President, 1,636 for Greene Clay Smith, the Prohibitionist candidate, and seventy-six votes for the Anti-secret Society ticket. The aggregate vote in the Presidential election is 658,649, which is an increase of 27,000 over the aggregate vote for State officers in October last, and over the vote for governor last year of 65,966. The increase over the vote for President in 1872, which is the heaviest ever cast in Ohio prior to last year, is 129,213.

A Berlin telegram from Calcutta states that later accounts say that 120,000 persons perished during the cyclone which passed through eastern Bengal on the thirty-first of October. The government is taking active steps for the relief of the distressed population of the district. The London *Times'* correspondent puts the number at 215,000, based on official returns from the various police sections.....The left over a livery stable in Sacramento, Cal., was fitted up as a variety theater, with gallery and stage, and was called Moore's opera house. The opening night occurring on Saturday, the place was crowded with people. Shortly after the performance began an ominous creaking was heard, and almost instantly afterward the floor sunk in the middle, carrying down the gallery and stage, and precipitating the entire audience to the floor below in a confused, shrieking mass of humanity. The fire department was quickly on hand and aided in getting the badly scared people from the ruins, when it was ascertained that seven were killed and fully one hundred wounded, some mortally....Burglars gagged and bound the watchman at Catskill station, N. Y., blew open the safe, and escaped with the contents.....Judge Humphreys, in the case of Admiral Porter and others of the North Atlantic squadron against the rams Texas, Beaufort and ten other Confederate vessels, finds that for want of proof the captors are entitled to but one-half of the proceeds of the prize, and that the value of the Texas was $55,826 and the Beaufort $12,000.....It is announced that the Rothschilds have promised to let Russia have the amount of money she requires.....Wm. McKee's pardon from prison, where he was confined for fraud in the whisky ring, followed shortly after Avery's.....The vote of Virginia—all the counties having been heard from—gives Tilden, 139,512 and Hayes 95,268. Tilden's majority, 44,244. Two of the Congressional districts will be contested.....The Vermont House, by a vote of 139 to 19, passed a bill to fill the vacancy in the electoral college caused by the ineligibility of Mr. Sollace. The Democrats are contesting the matter, declaring that Amos Aldrich, a Democratic elector, was elected.....The result of the canvassing of the votes in South Carolina gives the Hayes electors the vote by majorities ranging from 230 to 1,135. The smallest vote for Republican electors was 91,156, and the highest vote for Democratic electors was 90,926. They report that the Republican secretary of State is elected by 227 majority; Republican attorney-general by seven votes; Democratic comptroller-general, 7,256 majority; Democratic superintendent of education by 442 majority, and two Republican members of general board by 161 and 208 majority, respectively.

The immense loss of life in India was caused by a tidal wave which swept over the islands and adjacent country in many places to a depth of twenty feet, carrying off the houses, inhabitants and cattle, as well as all provisions, so that the survivors are in danger of famine. The large number of dead bodies lying about have commenced to putrify, and cholera is expected to set in in consequence. The government is rendering all aid possible.....The British gunboat Lap Wing was lost in the great cyclone which swept over India. All the officers and crew were saved.....James W. Lick, nephew of James Lick, the California philanthropist, has filed a petition opposing the appointment of John H. Lick, the natural son of the deceased, as administrator, and asking that he be granted letters of administration.....The captain and officers of the bark Daring, from Liverpool, were arrested at Newburyport, Mass., for cruelty to their seamen. One man jumped overboard on the passage, to escape brutal treatment, and was drowned.....By the burning of a building in East Cambridge, Mass., occupied as a furniture manufactory by John Clark and a chisel factory by Page & Gore, a loss of $100,000 was entailed.....The assessors' valuation of real and personal property in the State of Massachusetts for the year 1876 shows a net loss of $71,292,192 since last year, the loss in Boston being $44,965,685.....Receivers have been appointed for the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and put under $200,000 bonds. The bonded indebtedness of the road amounts to $15,000,000, and the floating indebtedness $1,000,000.....Tilden's majority in Alabama is 34,833.

Slaughter of 20,000 Bulgarians.

The Cologne *Gazette* observes that Bulgaria has on several occasions figured in history as the scene of "atrocities" no less horrible than those lately committed by the Bashi-Bazouks. The Greek Emperor Basilius II. was nicknamed "Bulgaroktonos" because he ordered 15,000 Bulgarian prisoners to have their eyes put out, a few only being left with one eye in order that they might guide their fellow prisoners back to their homes. Even more atrocious was the massacre of the Gothic settlers in Bulgaria. The much praised Emperor Claudius II. gives the following account of this massacre in a letter cited by the historian Trebellious Pollio: Cladius to Brocchus—We have destroyed 320,000 Goths and sunk 2,000 ships. The rivers are covered with shields, their banks with spears and pikes, and the fields with bones; no road is free from blood; the huge barricade of wagons is deserted; and we have captured so many women that each of our conquering soldiers can take two or three for his share.

Could Not Stand It.

The other day a citizen of Detroit engaged a house painter to paint over the woodwork in his dining-room. The two figured on how much paint it would take, and the man purchashed just that quantity. The painter called at the house, as per agreement, bringing with him a large brush. As soon as the citizen saw it he remarked:

"I cannot allow you to use that brush on this work. You must go and get a small one."

"What's the matter with that brush?" asked the painter.

"Not enough, sir. Here's paint enough, if you use a small brush, to go all over the room, and I don't propose to stand by and see you clean out the pail at two or three dabs of that overgrown swab!"

The painter looked at him for a long minute, and then put on his coat, tucked his brush under his arm, and moved on to conquer the world in another locality.—*Free Press.*

The Spare Bed.

One rule ought to be invariable with every good housekeeper: That the bed in the finest chamber shall never be "made" except when it is to be directly used. Let it lie fallow between whiles, and turn the mattresses every few days, with all precaution against dampness gathering on them. Then when put in order, with fresh sheets and blankets having the dry heat of the kitchen fire in them, there will be small risk of that chill which the travelers dread. We repeat it, a room kept undamped, sweet, and wholesome, with a dried bed and plenty of well aired bedclothes, is within the reach of all to give their guests, and is all that sensible visitors ask. It is better than a hot stove in the room, or hot bottles, jugs, or india rubber grannies in the bed, and who so complains of this—let him complain.

Compulsory Education.

School board prosecutions are conducted in England with more energy than discretion. At the Rugby petty sessions a man whose daughter had been allowed to go to school twenty-three instead of seventy times in a certain period, explained that she had been detained at home owing to fever and sore heads in the family. The clerk remarked that "bad heads" was a "general excuse," and that the girl was kept at home to mind the baby. He then fined the delinquent five shillings. In another instance, the mother of a bad boy protested that she had beaten him repeatedly, but could not make him go to school, and finally had induced a policemen to frighten him into obedience. The bench wisely concluded that there was nothing to be gained by prosecuting the mother of so bad a boy.

The Popular Vote.

In 1860 Lincoln was elected by a majority of the electoral votes, but with a popular vote against him. Lincoln carried every Northern State except New Jersey. Breckinridge carried Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas. Bell carried Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. Douglas had New Jersey and Missouri. In the electoral college, which then consisted of 313 electors, Lincoln had 180 votes, which was a majority of thirty-three. But the popular majority against him was nearly nine hundred and fifty thousand; that is to say, the combined votes of the other candidates were larger than his by so much.

Merchant's Gargling Oil.

This standard liniment has been before the people for over forty years, it having been first manufactured in 1833, and it is safe to assert that no preparation in the market has so fully stood the test of time, and been received with such universal favor, as the Gargling Oil. It is found in nearly every household in this country, and is sold also extensively in Europe. From a very small beginning the Gargling Oil Company has been obliged to steadily increase its facilities for manufacturing, and now employs an army of men, and occupies magnificent buildings of its own. Much of the success of the company is due to the careful and efficient management of Mr. John Hodge, who for some time has held the responsible position of secretary, and who is also the proprietor of the Hodge Opera House, one of the finest buildings in Lockport, N. Y. The Gargling Oil is for sale at all the drug stores.—*Quincy (Ill.) Whig.*

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage,) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

The Decadence of Hallowe'en.

The glory of this once popular festival has departed, says the *Times*. Its triumphs and rough jollities, festivals and strange rites are matters of history, and live only in the immortal verse of Burns and traditional lore. The timid Amaryllis of these more prosaic times does not trust her matrimonial fate to the doubtful chance of picking out, blindfolded, the basin of dirty or clean water, or of depending for a "wee faur'd" man on the likelihood of "pooing" at the stroke of midnight a straight rooted "kail runt." There are still kept up in the western and rural parts of southern Scotland and Ireland some of the rough old games peculiar to this festival, but all over the world, wherever Scotchmen, Englishmen or Irishmen are domiciled, the trail of civilization is over them all. Evening parties, with a ring hid mysteriously away in some elegant work of the pastry cook's genius, have taken the place of the great "black pot" full of mashed potatoes and milk, around which the guests gathered and supped "spoon and spoon alike," until they all became puffed out like plethoric bullets. The rough reel and jig have been replaced by the seductive waltz or pleasant quadrille, and the hilarious "hoohs" and clatter of hob nailed boots, which in olden times made roof and rafters dirl, mingling in inharmonious numbers with the squeaking of a villainous old fiddle have been succeeded by the rustling of silks, the soft breathing of whispered love, or unmeaning prattle, and the strains of the high-toned Centennial prize pianoforte. Like the curious marriage and funeral customs of old, strange mixture of pagan and Christian, and peculiarly social customs, the old Hallowe'en revelries are gone. Even in New York, among the Scotch inhabitants, they live in the memory only as traditions—pleasant traditions, it is true, but never to be revived or re-enacted on this earthly stage. In a few years, when the older generation gives place to the new, when modern social customs shall have effectively crowded out of existence the antique pleasantries of older conditions of societies, the "heirs of civilization" will laugh at the absurdities of "the old folks"—and be laughed at in their turn hereafter.

The Fenians.

The Montreal *Witness* says: Our reporter learned from reliable sources that Fenian movements are continuing on the American frontier, and during the past few days a number of loose fish who have straggled across the border into Canadian territory have been intimating that another attempt on Canada will shortly be made. Major Gen. Smythe has also received letters which state that another raid will certainly be attempted, and advising the authorities to be on their guard. When the first rumors of preparations were made public the government sent an officer to watch the movements, and we learn that he has sent in a number of reports which declare that considerable activity is noticeable in the Fenian crowd, that movements of arms have been observed, and that numbers of suspicious characters have, of late, been seen in the vicinity of St. Armand, Hemmingford, and other frontier Canadian towns. In this city the impression exists in military circles that some movement will shortly be made, which, however, will not be of so extensive a nature as was the last. Large contributions have been flowing into the treasuries of the Fenian leaders, and the contributors are now beginning to ask what is going to be done about it? A little excitement on the frontier will renew the flagging ardor of the silly dupes, and the money will again begin to pour in.

The Beaten Party.

"My son," said a Burlington father to his hopeful son, "you did not saw any wood for the kitchen stove yesterday, as I told you to; you left the back gate open and let the cow get out; you cut off eighteen feet from the clothesline to make a lasso; you stoned Mr. Robinson's pet dog and lamed it; you put a hard shell turtle in the hired girl's bed; you tied a strange dog to Mr. Jacobsen's door bell, and painted red and green stripes on the legs of old Mrs. Polaby's white pony, and hung your sister's bustle out at the front window. Now, what am I—what can I do to you for such conduct?" "Are all the counties heard from?" asked the candidate. The father replied, sternly: "No trifling, sir; no, I have yet several reports to receive from others of the neighborhood." "Then," replied the boy, "you will not be justified in proceeding to extreme measures until the official count is in." Shortly afterward the election was thrown into the house, and before half the votes were canvassed, it was evident, from the peculiar intonation of the applause, that the boy was badly beaten.

Death in a Gaming House.

A curious story comes from Paris. It is not so very long since a young man, well dressed, and apparently rich, entered a clandestine gaming house. He was playing at iron-leg-guarante, and had already won a little pile of gold. "Red wins," presently said the banker, and proceeded to hand over a hundred napoleons to the unknown one, for the stakes were high. But the stranger made no attempt to take the gold, and returned no answer to three or four questions put to him in reference to the game. His eyes remained fixed on the red, while his features assumed a ghastly paleness. A player touched his arm—he was dead. Then the banker coldly withdrew the hundred napoleons, observing that the play was in the nature of a reciprocal contract, which could only be entered into between parties both of whom were capable of contracting, and therefore never between a live man and a dead one. The cause of death was a head disease, and the official report was soon drawn up in proper forth. It contained no sort of reference to a gaming house.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

A Volume in Six Lines.

This very hour, if you have a cough, a cold, or any difficulty in the throat or lungs, send for Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Take it faithfully and you are safe. The cure is certain and swift, the preparation pleasant. Don't disregard these six lines. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

A few years since it was not considered the "correct thing" to chew plug tobacco, but it is again coming into great favor, and gentlemen can now be seen daily with a plug of the genuine "Matchless" brand, and it is considered the choice morsel of the day. Every plug has the words "Matchless P. T. Co." printed thereon.

The Rev. Matthew Bonner, M.D., late medical missionary to China, is curing thousands of cases of dyspepsia, ladies' "morning sickness," foul breath, and all disorders of the stomach and liver, by the use of "Ching." It is the Chinese sovereign remedy for those disorders. Send $1 for a box, or a stamp for a circular, to post-office box 111, Troy, N. Y.

Butter and cheese are almost indispensable articles of food. Properly used, they are nutritious and healthy; but an inordinate use of either causes indigestion and dyspepsia. *Parsons' Purgative Pills*, judiciously used, will remove both of these troubles.

Have you ague in the face; and is it badly swollen? Have you severe pain in the chest, back or side? Have you cramps in the stomach or bowels? Have you bilious colic or severe griping pains? If so, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

A YOUTH'S PUBLICATION.—For half a century the YOUTH'S COMPANION, of Boston, has been published. It was started in 1827, and is to-day one of the brightest and most